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textile bulletin

MAY • 1954

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ABC

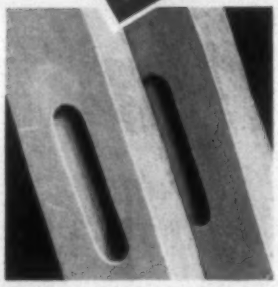
JACOBS

Reinforced "Verybest" LUG STRAPS

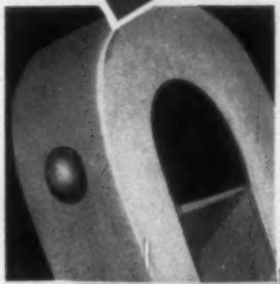
Reinforced at ALL 3 points!

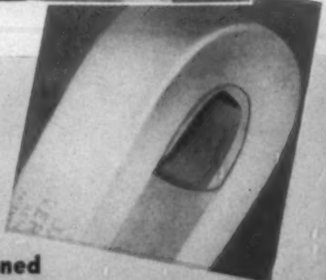
The Sides

The Slots



The Heel





THE ONLY REINFORCED LUG STRAPS

Extra material is built into each of these three wear and stress points, for Lug Straps — with or without plug — which will give maximum efficiency and minimum loom-fixing.

Solidly constructed of the best Army Duck, and only heat treated rivets are used. Engineered to withstand the grueling punishment of modern high speed looms.

Guaranteed Quality • Prompt Delivery • Thoroughly Seasoned

SOUTHERN DIVISION
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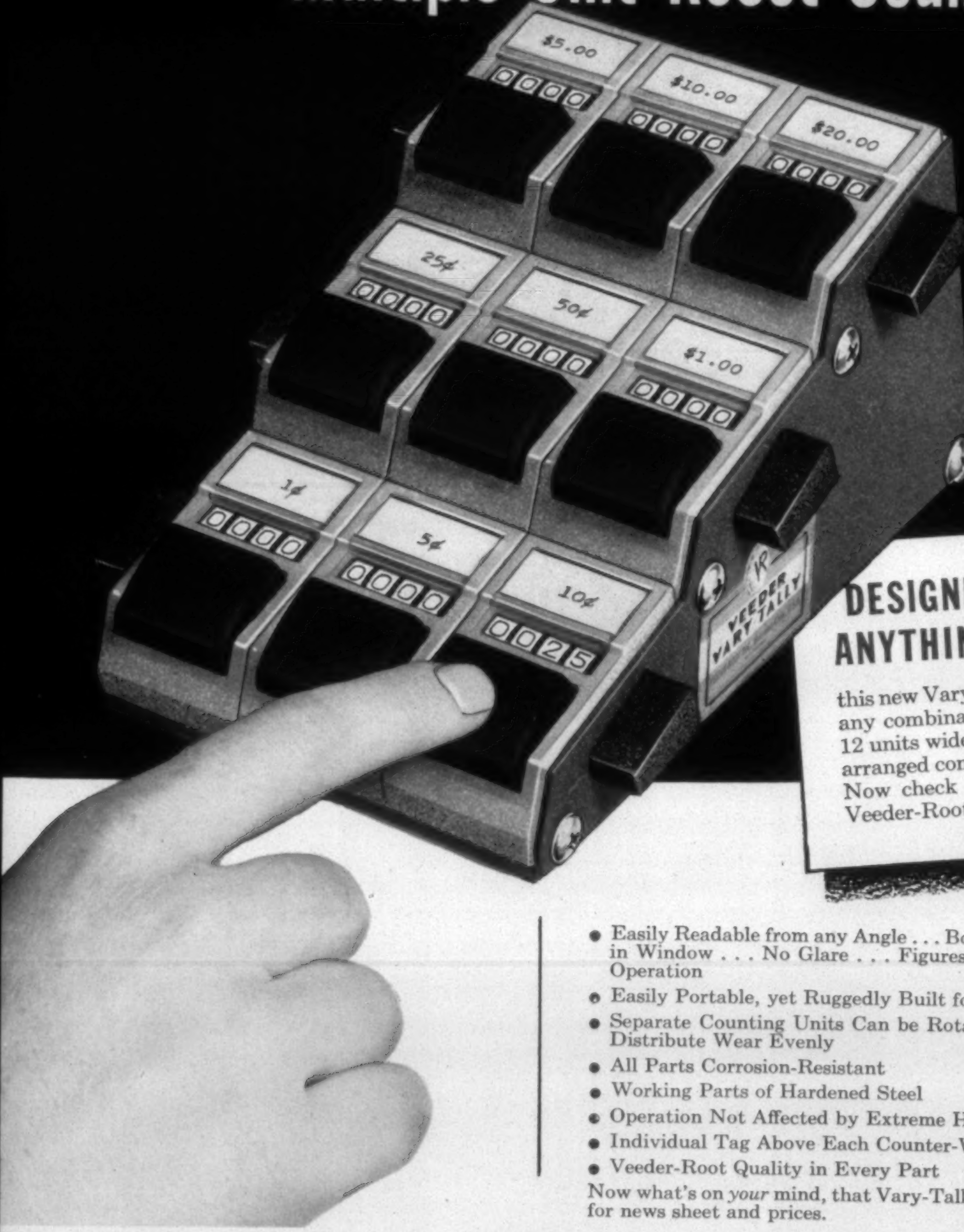
THE BULLARD CLARK CO.
JACOBS

NORTHERN DIVISION
Danielson, Conn.

New! **VARY-TALLY**

Multiple-Unit Reset Counter



DESIGNED TO COUNT ANYTHING COUNTABLE

this new Vary-Tally can be supplied in any combination up to 6 banks high, 12 units wide, with the counting units arranged compactly on stands in tiers. Now check these special features of Veeder-Root design and construction:

- Easily Readable from any Angle . . . Bold Figures Always Centered in Window . . . No Glare . . . Figures not Covered by Fingers in Operation
- Easily Portable, yet Ruggedly Built for Long Wear
- Separate Counting Units Can be Rotated like Tires on a Car, to Distribute Wear Evenly
- All Parts Corrosion-Resistant
- Working Parts of Hardened Steel
- Operation Not Affected by Extreme Heat or Cold
- Individual Tag Above Each Counter-Window — Not Strip Tabs
- Veeder-Root Quality in Every Part

Now what's on *your* mind, that Vary-Tally can help you count? Write for news sheet and prices.

"The Name that Counts"

VEEDER-ROOT INC.

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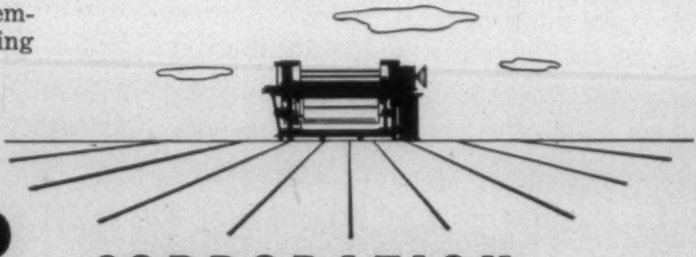
Box 297, Tel. Greenville 3-1371

ECONOMIZE - Modernize with Draper!

THE ATLANTIC CITY EXHIBITION again pointed up that Draper is retaining leadership through research.

Design changes reflect the continued efforts put forth for a flexible, durable, dependable loom with a low operating cost. Increased efficiency from machine and employee means savings to the mill operating new Draper looms.

Add Draper service and service technicians to these improved products and it is easy to foresee your next move. Your Draper representative will soon be calling. Let him explain these added values.



DRAPER CORPORATION

HOPEDALE, MASSACHUSETTS

ATLANTA, GA.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
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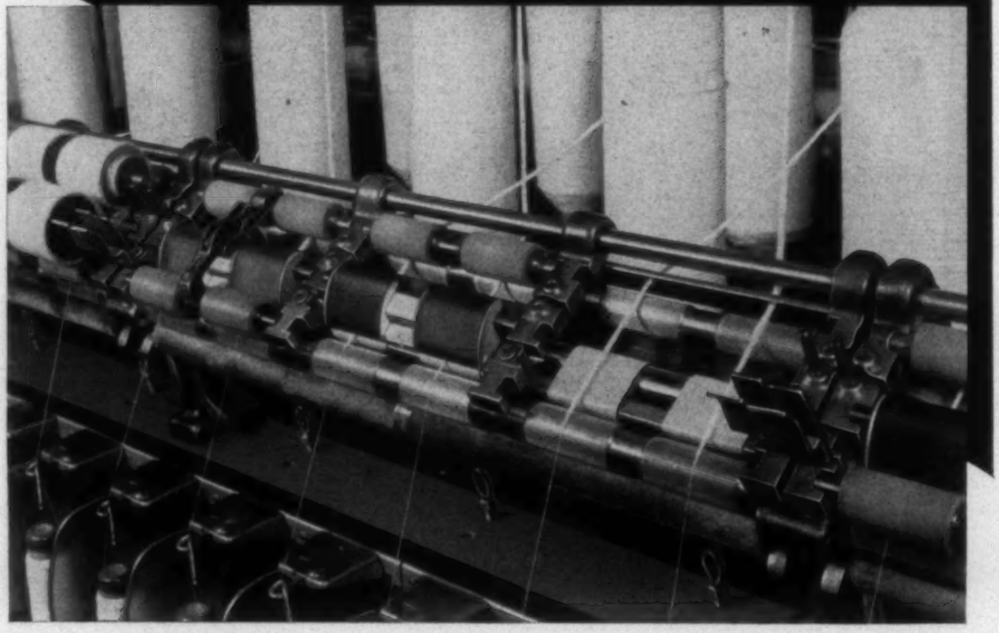
SACO-LOWELL *Duo-Roth*—

A DRAFTING SYSTEM COMBINING ALL THE QUALITY BUILDING AND COST SAVING ADVANTAGES OF THE SINGLE AND DOUBLE BELT SYSTEMS.

1. The long, thin, flexible bottom apron passes the nose of the apron bar with a small radius of curvature in a manner which allows a close setting between the nip of the aprons and nip of the front roll, a condition necessary for the most efficient fiber control in the final drafting zone.

2. Without exception, mills using the Duo-Roth System have increased their drafts as much as 50 to 100 per cent, and at the same time have produced a yarn of greater strength and evenness.

3. The greater strength and evenness is vividly shown in a Duo-Roth installation producing 21's yarn from .75 hank single roving, employing a 4.52 twist multiple—the break factor secured is 2339. Previously, the same frames running regular drafting were producing 21's yarn from 1.50 hank single. With same twist multiple highest break factor obtainable was 2104.



4. Duo-Roth is cleaner; there is a reduction in clearer waste as the shorter fibres are efficiently controlled. After raising the draft from 19 on Roth to 33 on the Duo-Roth, one mill was able to extend the top roll cleaning period from 24 hours to 48 hours, on a three-shift basis. Another mill, with a 50 per cent increase in draft after changing to Duo-Roth, also extended the top roll cleaning period from 24 hours to 48 hours.

5. Duo-Roth was engineered to be a simple, quickly applied change-over to existing Roth installations. Mills having Roth frames in good condition will find that Duo-Roth will pay for itself in savings resulting from increased draft, reduced cleaning, improved operating conditions and smoother, stronger yarns.

6. Duo-Roth is the only double-apron drafting system which does not develop wear of the cage against the apron driving roll. The standard Duo-Roth middle top roll, driving the apron, is built with a stationary arbor. The cage rests against the stationary arbor, eliminating the possibility of cage wear — a common problem with other systems.

7. The knurled and polished surface of the Saco-Lowell Duo-Roth middle top roll creates a positive and uniform drive for the aprons. Since both of the driving bosses are tied together, there is no variation in the speed of the top roll aprons regardless of the bulk of the strand being drafted. There is no slip or hesitation to create unfavorable conditions in the principal drafting zone.

8. The Duo-Roth, with the adjustable cage is extremely flexible. The correct pressure to establish the necessary degree of fibre control for the most efficient drafting can be quickly attained through easy adjustments.

A BROCHURE FULLY DESCRIBING SACO-LOWELL DUO-ROTH IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST. SACO-LOWELL ENGINEERS WILL ALSO BE GLAD TO ARRANGE A DEMONSTRATION.

SACO-LOWELL

60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.

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SALES OFFICES: CHARLOTTE • GREENSBORO • GREENVILLE • ATLANTA

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VISQUEEN® *film*

the ink stays on — it won't rub off

VISQUEEN is stronger—won't split, crack, shatter or run.
VISQUEEN is more uniform—yields more units per pound of film.
VISQUEEN won't block—keeps packaging lines at top speed.
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Converters of **VISQUEEN** film will be glad to help you apply this superior product to your packaging lines. The coupon will bring their assistance.

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Send me names of converters of VISQUEEN film serving my area.

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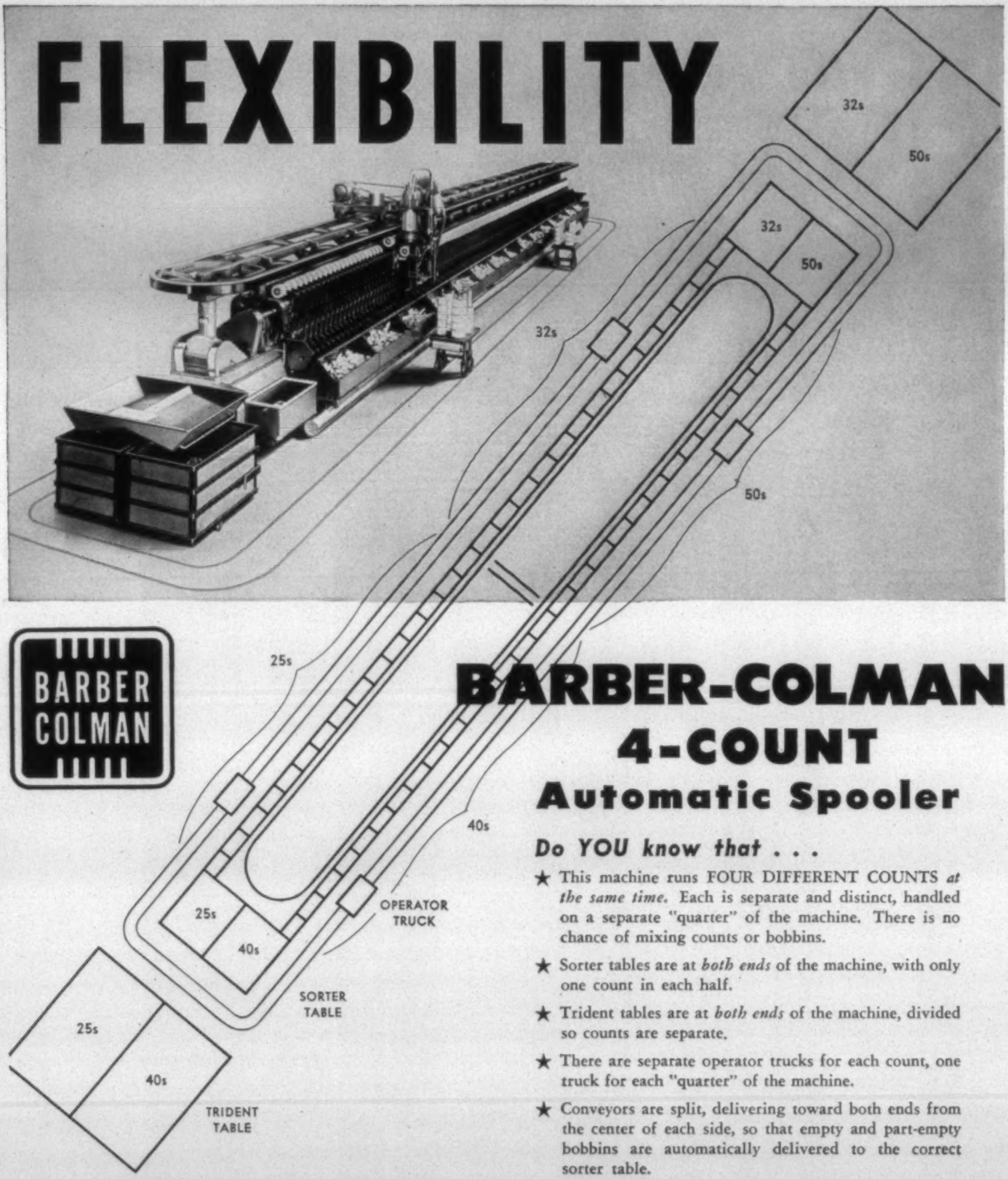
FLEXIBILITY



BARBER-COLMAN
4-COUNT
Automatic Spooler

Do YOU know that . . .

★ This machine runs FOUR DIFFERENT COUNTS *at the same time.* Each is separate and distinct, handled on a separate "quarter" of the machine. There is no chance of mixing counts or bobbins.

★ Sorter tables are at *both ends* of the machine, with only one count in each half.

★ Trident tables are at *both ends* of the machine, divided so counts are separate.

★ There are separate operator trucks for each count, one truck for each "quarter" of the machine.

★ Conveyors are split, delivering toward both ends from the center of each side, so that empty and part-empty bobbins are automatically delivered to the correct sorter table.

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • WARP DRAWING MACHINES

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8 Out of 10 Mills!

Switch to Pearl Starch with GAULIN HOMOGENIZERS

According to Recent Survey of 33 North and South Carolina Mills

Out of 33 North and South Carolina Mills using Gaulin Homogenizers 25 have switched to Pearl Starch. By converting starch mechanically instead of thermally, a Gaulin Homogenizer makes even a Pearl Starch into a finer size . . . with a stable and uniform viscosity.

It penetrates yarn lightly but evenly . . . bonds fibers together smoothly, firmly — without coating or matting and making them brittle. 28 of the 33 mills report more uniform sizing when it's Gaulin Homogenized. 26 claim a decrease in hard size. 18 notice improved penetration in the yarn.

Another 16 claim Gaulin Homogenized Size improves the quality of the warp yarn. All agree a Gaulin pays for itself in from 6 to 18 months. It will pay you to get the complete story on Gaulin guaranteed performance, write today.

Gaulin
TRADE MARK

SYNTHETICS — WORSTEDS

Mills are now preparing more uniform sizes for Synthetics and Worsteds, too, with a Gaulin Homogenizer. Sizes are made finer, faster and at substantially lower costs according to field reports.

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World's Largest Manufacturer of Homogenizers, Triplex Stainless-Steel High Pressure Pumps, and Colloid Mills
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Picker, Condenser and Waste Machine Screens of maximum strength and durability.

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Precision manufacturing methods assure proper shape and balance of Aspirators and Aspirator Dampers.

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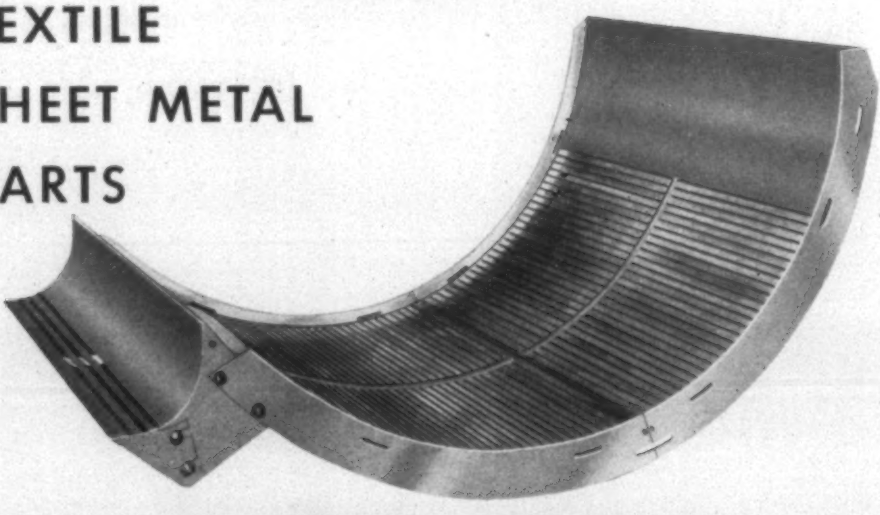
Lap Conductor Tins

COMBER RENEEDLING

Top Combs, Half Laps and Winder Guide Combs precision-rebuilt of top quality materials to manufacturer's standard specifications. Imported English needles of tempered high-tensile steel used exclusively.



Card Screens

Standard type rib or perforated Card Screens are cut and assembled on special precision-built jigs of our own design.

Every piece of metal . . . every point of assembly is gauged with micrometer accuracy . . . checked and double-checked, followed by a thorough, scientific final inspection to assure setting points within standard tolerance.

GASTONIA Card Screens—like all other GASTONIA Products—are made of the finest materials by highly skilled workmen with precision machinery.

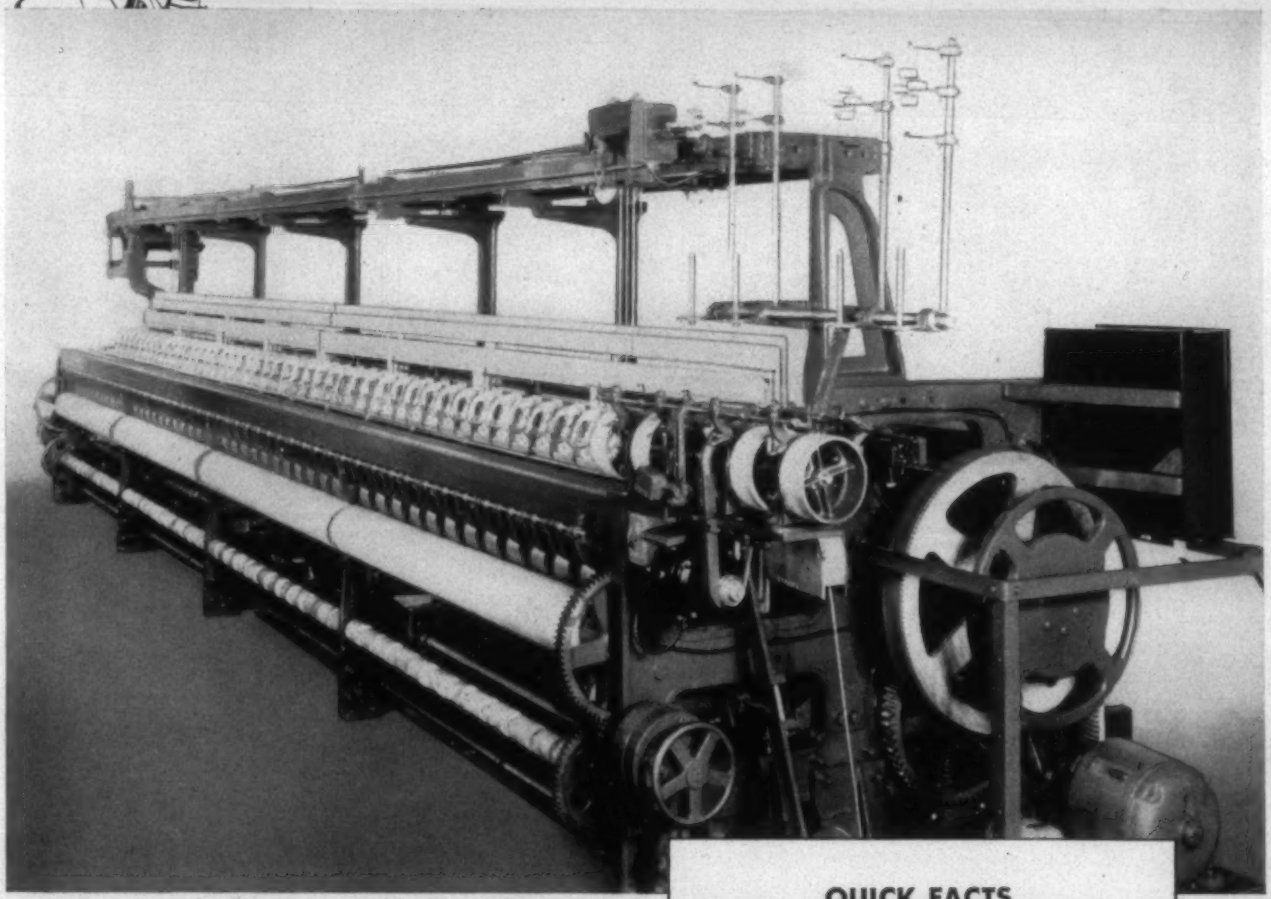
Many years of practical experience go into every product.

Gastonia **TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS**
Gastonia, North Carolina

A sheet metal works serving textile mills

MAKE HIGHER *PROFITS* ON HIGHER-QUALITY *FABRICS*

...with C&K's Speedi-Weave MULTIPLE-SHUTTLE NARROW FABRIC LOOMS



Yes, you can achieve outstanding success in weaving narrow fabrics . . . by equipping your mill with C&K's modern Multiple-Shuttle Looms . . . the looms that produce far more marketable yardage at far lower cost.

C&K can build you the Narrow Fabric Looms that will weave *your fabric* the way you want it woven. Distances between loomsides can be varied to accommodate any number of shuttles and spacings . . . either single-deck circular, double-deck circular, single-deck straight, double-deck straight, straight-shuttle 2-bank cross-shot, or single-deck 2-bank straight drop-shuttle.

Never before in all the history of narrow-fabric weaving have there been looms with versatility equal to this!

QUICK FACTS
About Capacity and Operation

- **48 inches to 26 feet between loomsides**
- **6 spaces to 72 spaces**
- **Speeds of 120 to 306 picks per minute**
- **2 to 8 looms per weaver**
- **Loom efficiencies up to 90%**

C&K — A Loom for every Woven Fabric

This "Invisible Trademark" Stands Back of the Trademarks of the World's Finest Fabrics . . . which are **WOVEN** Fabrics.

Crompton & Knowles LOOM WORKS
WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
Philadelphia, Pa. • Charlotte, N. C. • Allentown, Pa.
Crompton & Knowles Jacquard & Supply Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

Ideal Goldflyers*

Keep Noses and Hollow Legs Clean and Open

We guarantee that Ideal Goldflyer finish will prevent tagging in flyer noses, eyes, and slots, and will stop choking up of hollow legs. Fibres cannot tag on this baked-on, smooth-as-glass finish which fills all pores and rough spots on both inside and outside surfaces . . . and which will never flake off or wear to a rough surface.

Ideal Goldflyer finish can be applied to new flyers or as a part of Ideal's matchless Flyer Repair Service. Send us a half-dozen of your flyers for a test in your mill (at no obligation to you), or specify it on your next repair or reconditioning order.

Write, call, or wire for full information.

Here's the Full Ideal Repair Service!

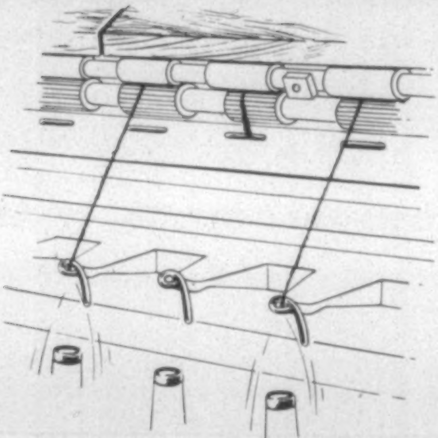
❶ Straightening noses
❷ Gauging slots
❸ Blocking flyers and pressers
❹ Rebuilding worn parts of flyers to factory specifications
❺ Replacing broken flyer barrels
❻ Heat tempering flyers to give extra rigidity
❼ Selecto-Speed** balancing for your operating speed
❽ Plus super-smooth Goldflyer finish. RCK (Black) or Bright finishes optional

Ideal Machine Shops, Inc.

Bessemer City, N. C.

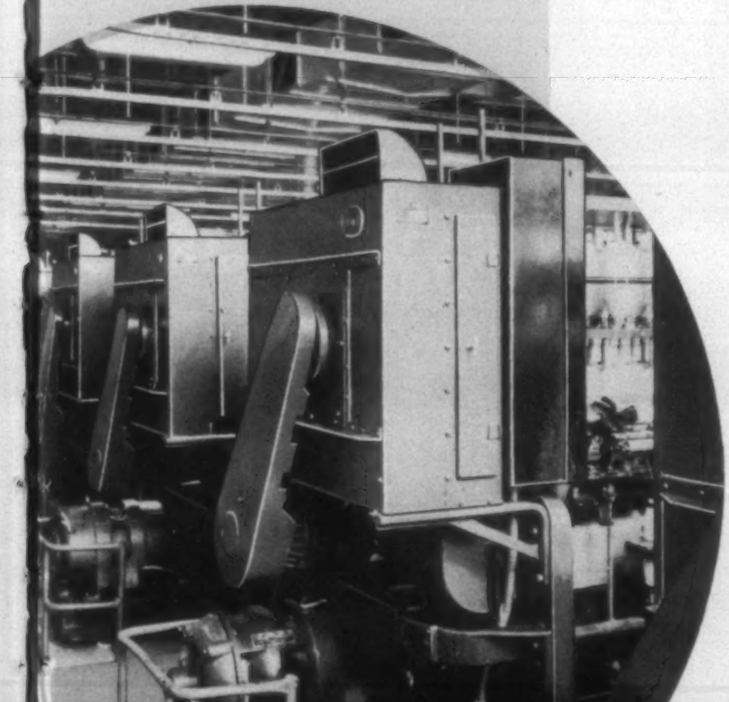
30th Year of Continuous Service to Textile Mills

**Patented
*Trade Name



PNEUMAFIL*

lowers manufacturing cost 4 ways



- **Reduces labor cost . . .** spinner assignments are increased more than 30% because the job is better organized and there is a decrease in non-productive walking and patrolling.
- **Reduces ends down . . .** ends broken by other ends are eliminated . . . there is less fly; therefore, fewer slubs to break ends at the traveler. 30% reduction is not unusual.
- **Reduces waste . . .** collected waste is "air-opened" and loose . . . "waste machine" processing is not needed . . . Pneumafil* collected fiber is "premium grade" and is re-run by mills in their regular mix.
- **Reduces cleaning costs . . .** Pneumafil* collects 50% of the fibers from the air and drafting area . . . Pneumafil* equipped frames are cleaner frames . . . Pneumafil* equipped mills are cleaner mills.

These four cost cutting features plus the assurance of better quality yarn make . . .

PNEUMAFIL* the best investment you can make!

PNEUMAFIL CORPORATION
CHARLOTTE 8, NORTH CAROLINA
Sales Offices: Needham Heights, Massachusetts—Atlanta

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600,000 KNOTS EVERY MINUTE with USTER

OVER 2,000 USTER WARP TYING MACHINES ARE TYING 600,000 KNOTS . . . EVERY MINUTE . . . EVERY WORK DAY . . . IN THIRTY-SEVEN COUNTRIES!

Efficiently tying cotton, wool, silk, worsted, synthetics, blends, flax, plastic, jute, and even human hair . . . in counts ranging from the heaviest cotton duck to the finest denier nylon filament.

Only with Uster do you get . . . a tried and proven machine . . . years of experience with the "Uster system" . . . better know-how . . . good delivery . . . excellent operator training . . . and dependable service by factory trained technicians . . . that is why . . .

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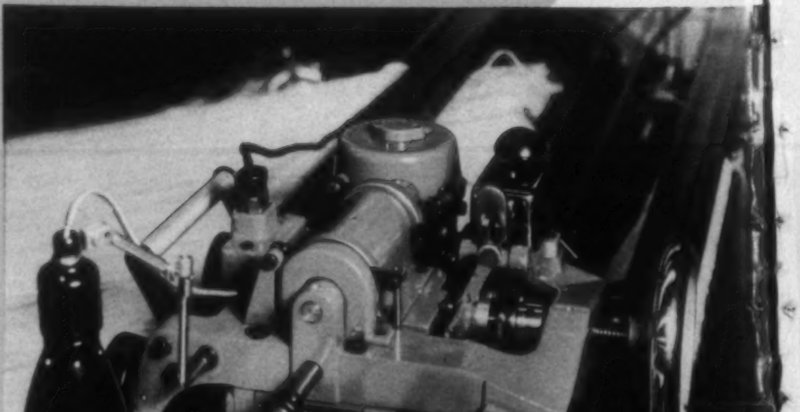
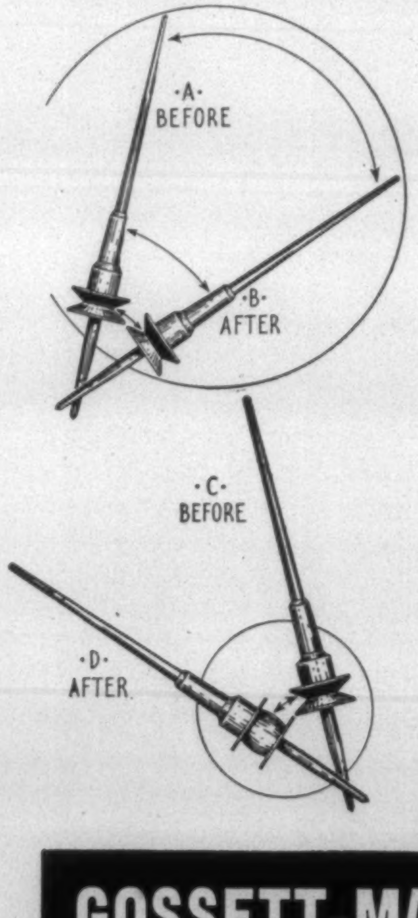


AS GOOD as new!

worn spindles reconditioned by master technicians!

It takes what GOSSETT-MASON has plenty of . . . know-how, equipment and skilled technicians . . . . to repair and recondition spindles. The cost is only a fraction of complete spindle replacement. Give us a call. We will gladly and promptly give you a cost estimate.

look what we do to spindles!



Sketch A. This spindle is badly worn. Note the wornout top, acorn and drive . . . Now look at spindle (B) . . . the same spindle reconditioned by GOSSETT-MASON master technicians.

Sketch B. The worn top has been cut off and a new piece of spindle steel butt-welded onto spindle blade and the top ground to specified size. We also build up the worn top with hard chrome plate and grind the top to size specified. After retopping blade, if necessary we put on a new whorl (made by GOSSETT-MASON).

Sketch C. This is a conventional band driven spindle. Mill specifications called for a tape driven spindle so, GOSSETT-MASON technicians converted at a fraction of the cost of complete spindle replacement.

Sketch D. We removed the band driven whorl and put on a new GOSSETT-MASON tape driven whorl. Then we arranged the band driven spindle base so that it can be used with tape driven spindle. Takes know-how and equipment plus skilled technicians.

PLEASE NOTE: We manufacture all types of new spindles and bases. Write or telephone us for full particulars and a cost estimate.

GOSSETT-MASON
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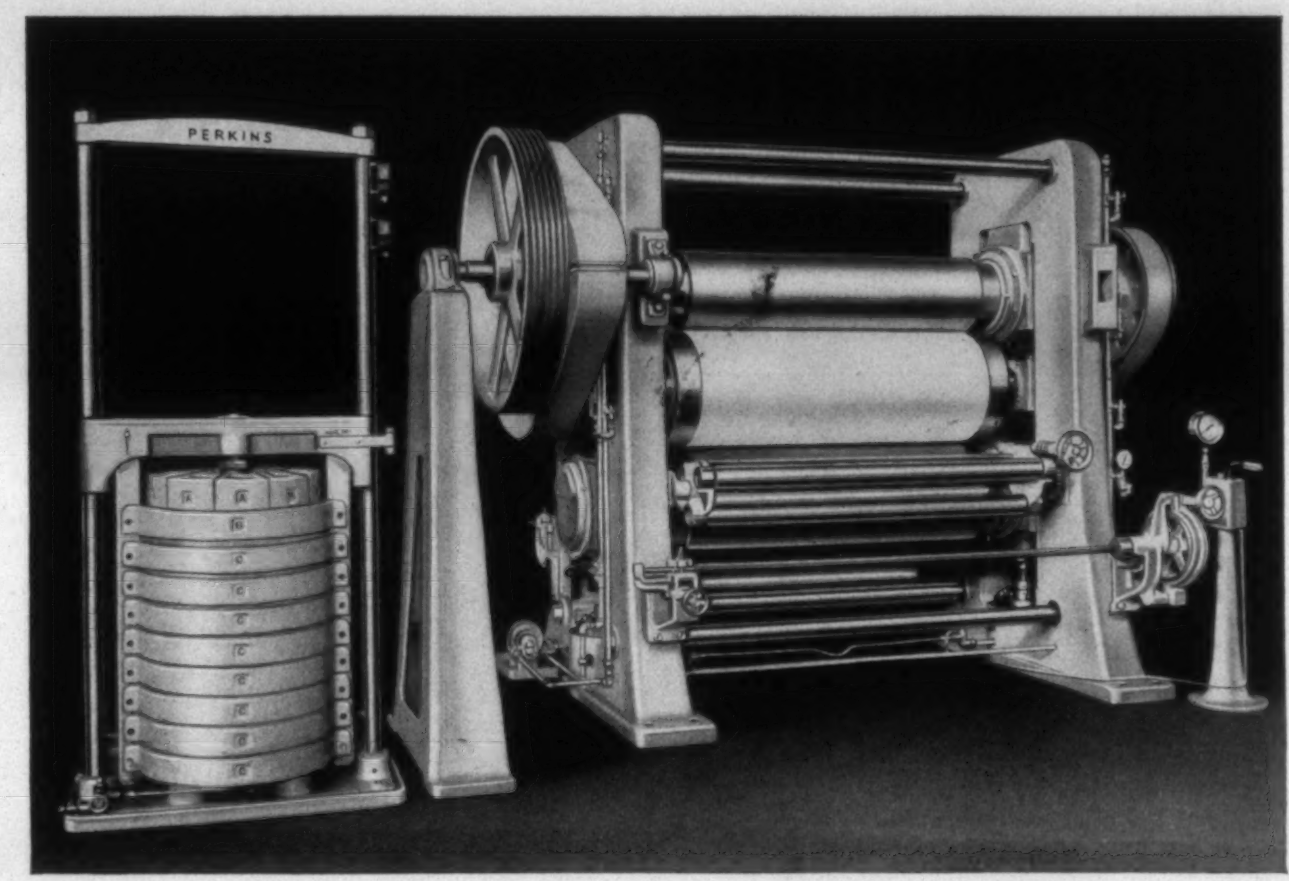
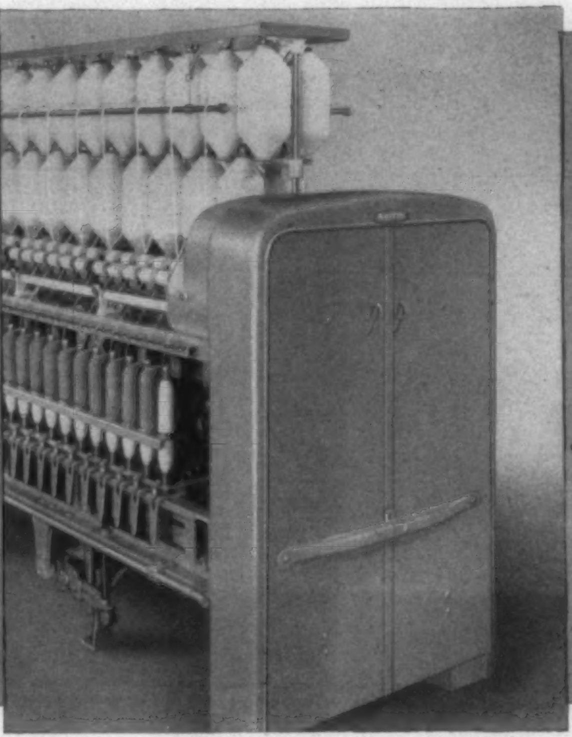


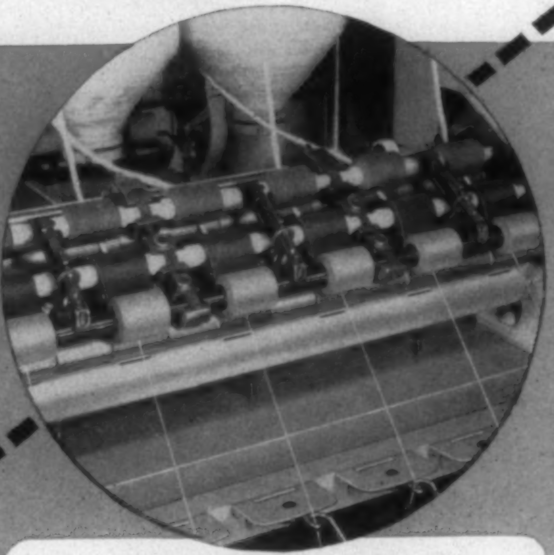
Here Is a Perkins Rolling Calender of Exceptional Merit

Installations in finishing mills are proving its reliability and high production capacity. 60" face 3-roll Hydraulic Rolling Calender—100 tons maximum pressure, speed 70 YPM; anti-friction bearings throughout, oil circulating system Perkins hydraulic unit with dead-weight accumulator. Whatever your requirements, Perkins' engineers will solve your finishing problems in the modern way.

B. F. PERKINS & SON, Inc.
ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS
HOLYOKE, MASS.

The WHITIN Superflex SPINNING FRAME





...with the WHITIN Two-Apron Super-Draft System

Unequalled

...for QUALITY of yarn produced

...for FLEXIBILITY

...for all-round PERFORMANCE

The Whitin Superflex spinning frame is a streamlined model that utilizes every feature that has proved its worth in mill operation as contributing to *profitable* spinning. Whitin, with nearly 110 years' experience in manufacturing spinning frames, confidently presents the SUPERFLEX spinning frame for producing highest quality yarn at the lowest possible cost, and for most efficient all-round performance from the coarsest to the highest counts of cotton and spun rayon yarns.

The heart of the spinning frame is the drafting system. The Whitin two-apron SUPER-DRAFT System is recognized by the textile industry as being so desirable that among modern drafting systems it is used on more spindles in the United States than any other, and probably on more than all other modern competitive drafting systems together. The frame is 39″ wide. The gauge can be from 2¾″ - 5″. The traverse is 11″ and can be adjusted down to 8″ providing complete flexibility for future changing operating conditions.

The proof of the worth of any spinning frame is to be found not in claims but in actual mill performance. Whitin suggests that you investigate by asking men who operate or supervise spinning frames. You will discover what most leading mills of the Americas already know from experience — that for the best in spinning, it's Whitin.

For comprehensive descriptive literature write to Dept. A, Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., or consult your nearest Whitin representative.

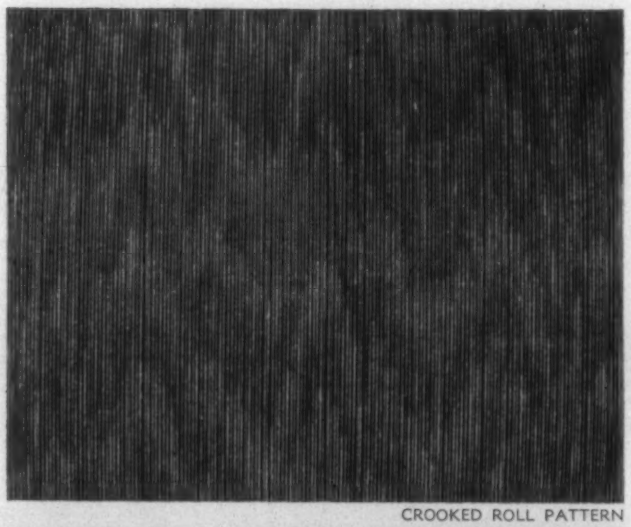
Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA. • SPARTANBURG, S. C. • DEXTER, ME.

Compare!

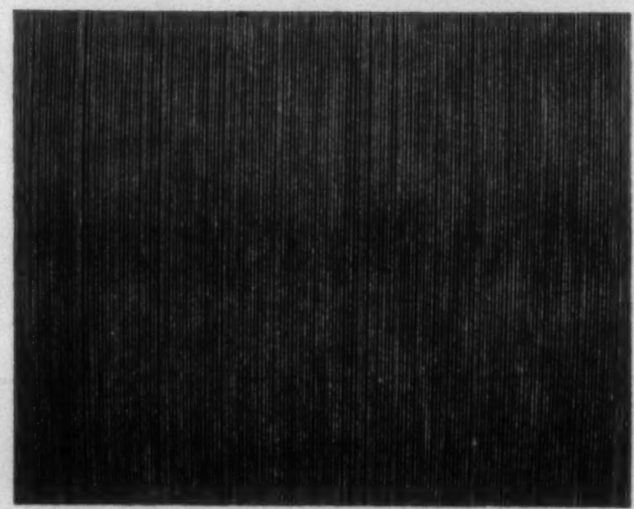
performance proves

WITH OVER 1000 FRAMES OF N/Y ROLLS IN OPERATION, MILLS REPORT UP TO 40% LESS VARIATION



CROOKED ROLL PATTERN

Are you having yarn variation caused by crooked rolls?



WITH N/Y ROLLS—NO PATTERN

We have the answer to your problems. No crooked roll pattern with Norlander-Young Case-Hardened Drafting Rolls.

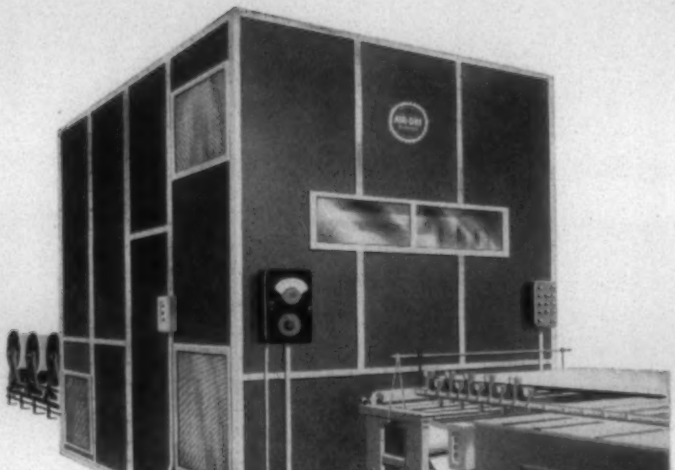
Twenty years of experience in precision engineering and manufacturing have gone into the Norlander-Young drafting rolls. For quality and precision, diameters are held to .5515″. For straightness, runout not to exceed .003″.

THE SYMBOL OF SERVICE AND QUALITY

norlander-young machine company

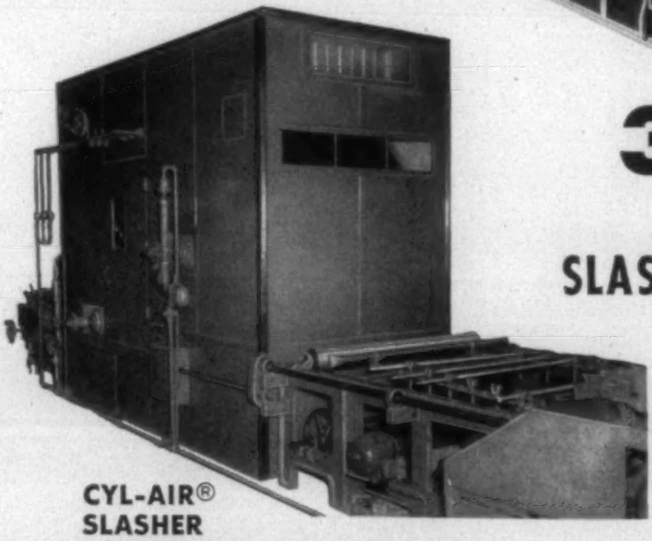
YORK ROAD, GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA, TELEPHONE 8556

FLUTED ROLLS FOR SPINNING • FLYER FRAMES • COMBERS • DRAWING & LAP MACHINES



AIR-DRI SLASHER
® (Patented)

A high-capacity, hot-air type that is satisfactory for cotton, wool and spun synthetics. Drying rates as high as 1500 lbs./hr.



CYL-AIR® SLASHER

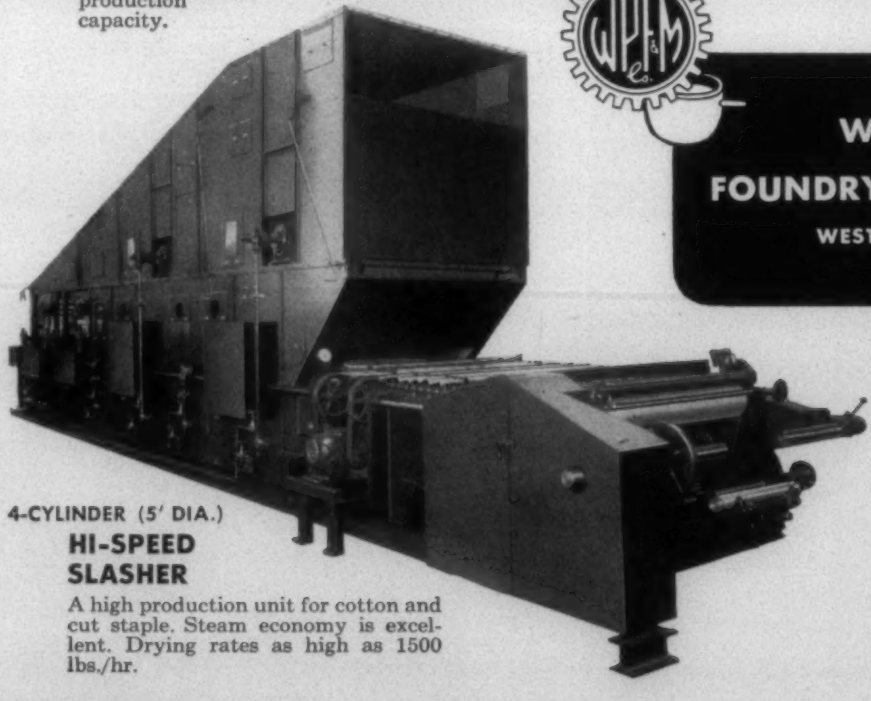
(Pat. Pending) A new type of dryer that combines benefits of hot air and cylinder methods of drying. It is a highly versatile unit with big production capacity.

3 MODERN WAYS
TO STEP UP
SLASHER ROOM PERFORMANCE

WPF&M Slasher Units skillfully combine the many advantages of new slashing principles and advanced machinery techniques. Hourly drying rates are increased. Quality is improved, and operating costs lowered.

Whatever your slasher room requirements, whether you're running natural or synthetic fibers . . . light or heavy warps . . . small run or full production . . . it will pay you to investigate the modern line of WPF&M Slashing Units.

WEST POINT
FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
WEST POINT, GEORGIA

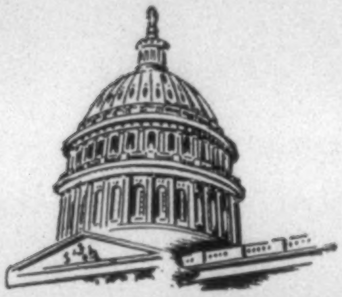


4-CYLINDER (5' DIA.)
HI-SPEED SLASHER

A high production unit for cotton and cut staple. Steam economy is excellent. Drying rates as high as 1500 lbs./hr.

WRITE FOR DETAILS

We will be glad to send you more information on the WPF&M Slasher Line, or, if you wish, make a survey of your slasher room without obligation.



WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

An unrevealed "close relationship" has been established in a conference of John L. Lewis, Dave McDonald and Dave Beck. Lewis issued the manifesto for the conference, saying "there is easily perceptible an identity of interest between coal and steel, and the men in vehicular transport who carry away the products of both industries."

The "community of interest" of the three groups is understood to go much further than the implications of the Lewis manifesto. It is pivoted on a "close inter-relationship" in a new type of unionism, concerned with powerful economic controls, employment, living conditions and social factors. It also envisions checking the drift of the country away from the use of coal.

No federal or state legslation now in existence reaches the type of stranglehold unionism that is envisioned in the conference of Lewis, Beck and McDonald. It is a move for complete economic domination through control of vital production and off-rail distribution. It would set up an alliance through which virtually all activity in an area would stop with a dispute or strike by any component group.

The monopolistic grip which the new type of unionism would have over vital services would extend even to merchandizing practices of employers. The chief weapon would be the secondary boycott, applied to any plant, store or distributor who offended in respect to prices or in the handling of consumer products under a union ban.

Walter Reuther and his C.I.O. aides are moving to counteract the possibility of a new alliance of Lewis with McDonald's steel workers and Beck's teamsters. He wants the government to take some quick action, even hasty, to start a flock of made-work programs and run up the national debt.

Emil Rieve told a gloomy session of C.I.O. textile workers that "serious damage" has come from the secessionist movement of a rival union. He warned of new troubles ahead, because of the defection, the state of the textile industry, and the Administration's "business philosophy" which promotes a "deteriorating economic situation."

The secession has weakened the union where it hurts most—in the Southern states—said Mr. Rieve. The union has been diverted from organizing, he said, to the necessity of defending itself against raids by the Baldanzi forces. But what hurts most of all, he said, is the election of an Administration with "big business" concepts.

The Baldanzi movement has claimed only 12,550 members from C.I.O. ranks, said Mr. Rieve. Yet, he said, the union's membership is shrinking faster than new members can be added. He outlined a serious financial problem for the union, and said delegates must raise dues from the minimum of $2 a month. A unified labor movement, he said, is still far in the distant future.

A far-reaching move to expand the teamsters union into new fields is being launched by Dave Beck and his aides. The union will be divided into compartments, each covering an area or a business, by which all activity and

16%
LESS STORAGE SPACE

On a 100% Formaldehyde basis, 44% takes 16% less space than 37%.

3 reasons for using *Borden's* 44% FORMALDEHYDE

15%
LESS DISTILLING

In making resins, you save the removal of 15% of the water . . . using proportionately less steam than when working with 37%.

Now you can get fast frequent deliveries of 44% formaldehyde from two central shipping points: Bainbridge, N.Y. and Demopolis, Ala. If your plant is within approximately 300 miles, deliveries are made by tank trucks or tank cars. Beyond, figure on tank car shipments. Either way, you'll save with Borden 44% formaldehyde.

NOTE: 44% formaldehyde requires elevated-temperature storage at 120°F ± 3°. Borden engineers will be glad to recommend the relatively simple equipment needed for heating storage tanks with steam or electricity. Generally, the savings made in using a 44% solution will quickly pay for any tank-heating costs.

Other types available. If desired, Borden will supply 37% inhibited formaldehyde (also known as "formalin," "U.S.P." or "N.F." formaldehyde) in tank cars, tank trucks or drums from Bainbridge, Demopolis or Springfield, Oregon. 37% uninhibited is shipped in tank cars or tank trucks.

Whichever type you need, order Borden formaldehyde for uniform top quality. It's made to meet your specifications. Write for a quotation to: The Borden Company, Chemical Division, Dept. TB-54, New York 17, N. Y.

19%
GREATER YIELD

Your kettle would be charged to the same height with 44% as with 37% —yet 44% gives you 19% greater yield per batch.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

THE *Borden* COMPANY
CHEMICAL DIVISION

FORMALDEHYDE * HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE * RESORCIN * CASEIN * Urea - Phenolic - Polyvinyl - Epoxy - RESINS

delivery service in a community can be affected or suspended by a dispute. It is a close approach to totalitarian unionism, with a stranglehold grip on production and merchandizing.

The guaranteed annual wage is the keystone in the new wage demands which Dave McDonald's steel workers are making on employers. While surrounded by other demands, including more wages and fringe benefits, the annual wage issue is the key to the negotiations. No reference to a guaranteed wage was made in the call for negotiations, but the position of the union in the matter, as a major issue, was assumed last Winter.

The Senate on an almost straight party division voted 50-42 to return to its labor committee the bill to revise Taft-Hartley. The recommittal removed all possibility of action on the labor law in this session. The House Labor Committee will not move now to report out a revision bill of its own.

The House committee believes the time has come for unions to use mature self-discipline and accept the rules that apply to other people. It is unwilling to sponsor a lopsided bill that leaves the gate wide open to irresponsible acts, wildcat strikes, and the various forms of objectionable union pressure.

The President is calling for speed on his legislative proposals, many of which are bogged down in committees. While majority leaders say that all is well, the President doesn't think so. With the session past the half-way mark, it is admitted that the program can be enacted only with tremendous exertions, and smoothing out inter-party rows and unwelcome issues that have arisen.

Cold fact is that relations between some of the President's chief aides and department heads, and the legislative leaders, have almost reached a breaking point. Agriculture Secretary Benson resents the criticism leveled at him, the Army is white-hot over the McCarthy row, and House and Senate leaders do not like the hard pressure put on them by White House assistants.

Secretary Benson is moving into the area of industrial and mercantile advertising to dispose of some of the government's huge farm surpluses. This remedy to increase consumption has never been tried. He hopes to install milk-vending machines in plants and factories, and in government department buildings. With helpful publicity he thinks most of the surpluses can be moved.

Broad legislation to check inflation and "windfalls" in F.H.A. lending will be put forward by the Senate Banking Committee. "Windfall" profits are estimated to exceed a half billion dollars. The bill will require builders to certify exact costs of projects, and if an insured loan exceeds the costs, to reduce the mortgage by the amount of the "windfall."

Here we go again, exclaimed some House members, as evidence came up of widespread fraud and carelessness in the unemployment compensation system. Contention is that many million dollars have been paid out on fraudulent claims.

Northern industry is being warned to look twice and then wait before moving plants into the South. Warnings come from New England and the Mid-West. A wage and fringe benefit pattern is developing, it is claimed, which, with taxes, is wiping out regional differentials.

Defensive alliance of this country with European powers is falling apart at the seams in the so-called "settlement" of the Korean and Indo-China issues. Nearly $90 billion spent abroad in less than ten years for "collective security" is not preventing allies from running out on a common front. The breakdown of the Geneva conference is expected to have appalling consequencs on inherent interests abroad of this country.

"She won't line her nest with anything except paper from Dillard."

Dillard PAPER COMPANY

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1926 "IF IT'S PAPER" 1954

Ciba

A GREAT NAME

none

FOR THE BEST

VAT DYES

The name **CIBA** is associated indelibly with progress in the production of faster dyes.

Such well-renowned names as **CIBA, CIBANONE, CHLORANTINE, COPRANTINE, NEOLAN** and **CIBALAN** are landmarks on the path of achievement extending from the turn of the century when **CIBA** played a leading part in the discovery and manufacture of some of the most important vat dyes derived from anthraquinone.

CIBANONE—"a great name for the best" vat dyes—has gained new eminence with the construction of **CIBA'S** fine modern plant at Toms River, New Jersey—the largest dye plant established in the U. S. A. for a quarter century. This magnificent modern installation will follow the **CIBA** tradition by catering to the ever-increasing demand for faster dyes—vat dyes of distinguished quality worthy of their famous name.

Ciba, Cibanone, Chlorantine, Coprantine, Neolan and Cibalan are Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CIBA *pioneers in the production of faster dyes.*

For the Textile Industry's Use

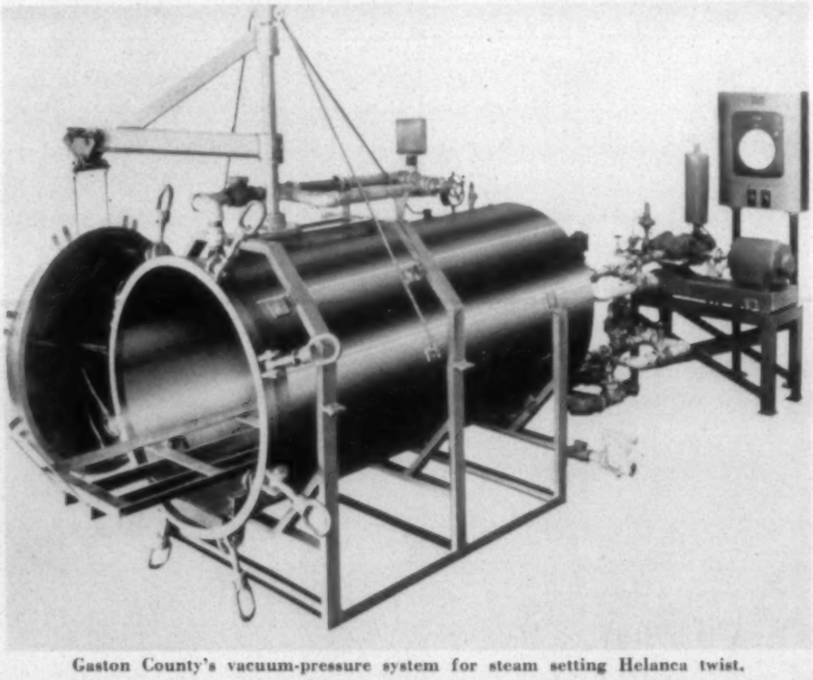
— NEW MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES —

Hy-Vacuum Pressure Autoclave

Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co. announces the development of a new controlled vacuum-pressure system for steam setting the twist in nylon Helanca yarns. The new system drastically reduces steam setting time. The entire process can be completed in 30 min. or less, depending on steam injection cycle required. However, the primary purpose of the new equipment is not to save time, but to improve quality. The manufacturer claims positive shrinkage—yarn is shrunk and the twist is uniformly set from outside to the spool core. Experimental projects now being conducted in leading textile mills indicate this new equipment has a place in other types of steam processing. The process is fully automatic. Vacuum pump starts by means of a push button; 22 to 25" vacuum is produced in 2 to 3 min. Pump stops automatically. Steam is injected at controlled temperature for any desired time period and is expelled automatically. When processing is completed, vacuum relief valves open to restore atmospheric conditions inside the vessel.

These Hy-Vacuum-pressure autoclaves are built to customer specifications, according to A.S.M.E. standards, and Gaston County says they are equipped to take care of any mill's requirements, regardless of how large or small, and that vessels can be designed to fit into existing systems using present pin racks and trucks. Also, the new machines are available for manual or completely automatic operation. Complete information may be obtained through this journal.

(Request Item No. E-1)



Gaston County's vacuum-pressure system for steam setting Helanca twist.

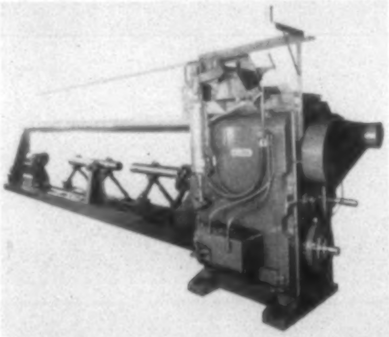
Velon Spindle Tape

Firestone Plastics Co. has announced the development of a new type of spindle tape for spinning and twisting frames, utilizing Firestone Velon yarn. Velon tape has been tested in operation for a period of over 2 years at the Gastonia, N. C., plant of Firestone Textiles. One of the most important characteristics of Velon yarn is that it will not stretch, and therefore the tape retains a more constant spindle speed ratio. This results in less power consumption because of reduced slippage and running at constant speed.

Resistance to lint is brought about by the fact that Velon tape is woven with a nylon filling. As the electric polarity of Velon is positive and that of nylon is negative, a neutrality is effected which resists foreign particles. Velon tape has been found to continue free from lint contamination throughout the life of the tape. Inability to support combustion is particulary important. On spinning and twisting frames, a highly volatile condition is created by the tapes becoming saturated with lubricating oils and greases. This fire hazard is made more complicated because of the draft created by the rapidly moving pulleys or cylinders. Because Velon yarn is non-combustible and self-extinguishing, damage from fire is kept to a minimum. Increased service, often as great as 63%, over conventional tapes has been indicated in operational tests.

(Request Item No. E-2)

Heavy-Duty Beamer



Model H-3 heavy-duty beamer (Allen Warper Co.)

A heavy-duty beamer, designated as Model H-3, is now being delivered by Allen Warper Co. This high-speed beamer accommodates 1, 2 or more loom beams at the same time, taking loom beams with traverse widths up to 21' between heads, or greater; and with heads up to 44" diameter, or greater if required. The Model H-3 is furnished in 3 different classified units: 10, 15 and 25 h.p. These machines are used for beaming carpet and all heavy run yarns on both the woolen and worsted systems, and are applicable on the cotton system as a dry-slashing head for beaming cotton, duck, jute, paper or glass yarns. An exclusive feature is the hydraulic compressor unit (patent pending) which not only maintains uniform yarn density but also substantially increases the amount of yarn that can be warped on a beam. This increase in the amount of yarn carried per beam naturally lowers drawing-in and weaving costs.

Changes in beam barrel lengths and traverse widths are easily accomplished on the new Model H-3 Beamer because the outboard drive can be re-positioned in a matter of seconds. Additional lengths can be added to the pressor roll, or it can be shortened by removal of lengths, with practically no down time. Full-length starting and stopping control rod, or conveniently located start-stop push buttons are furnished. Standard equipment includes a yardage counter, tension rolls, and a heavy-duty Allen XX positive expansion comb.

(Request Item No. E-3)

Three National Aniline Colors

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., announces the addition of

for high speed wetting and rewetting

nekal *ws-21*

The new **Nekal WS-21** is designed to give maximum efficiency for both wetting and rewetting at all temperatures. What's more, this liquid form chemical has a pleasant odor and controlled foaming qualities.

Nekal WS-21, the Wetting Agent, will produce excellent results in such operations as:

- ★ High speed continuous dyeing.
- ★ Package and beam machine processing.
- ★ Resin finishing, sizing, desizing and bleaching.
- ★ Wetting in jigs, padders, reel machines and open tubs.

Nekal WS-21, the Rewetting Agent, makes textiles highly absorbent. It is used:

- ★ To give rewetting in sanforizing.
- ★ For rewetting prior to dyeing and printing.
- ★ For finishing purposes on cellulosic and animal fibers.

If a highly concentrated product is preferred, use **Nekal WS-25,** a liquid brand three times the strength of **Nekal WS-21.**

Write today for a circular on **Nekal WS-21** and **Nekal WS-25.**

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"From Research to Reality"

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

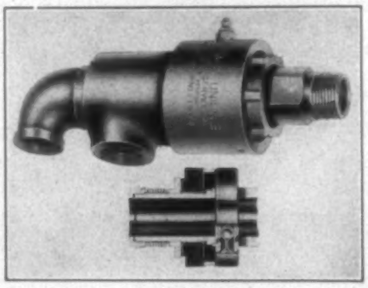
Erieform Yellow GR and Solantine Blue BLL to its line of light-fast, non-dusting direct dyes, and Carbanthrene Brilliant Violet RK Double Paste to its line of anthraquinone vat dyes.

Erieform Yellow GR produces on cotton and rayon moderately bright shades of medium yellow. After-treatment with formaldehyde and acetic acid improves the wet fastness, does not affect the light fastness, nor its excellent dischargeability with either alkaline or neutral pastes. It reserves acetate rayon and is suitable for coloring materials that are to be rubberized. After-treatment with urea-formaldehyde resin for crease resistance changes the shade but slightly, increases the fastness to wet processing and has a distinctly beneficial effect upon the light fastness.

National Solantine Blue BLL produces on cotton and rayon reddish shades of moderately bright blue. This dye possesses outstanding fastness to light, rayon dyeings of medium depth being rated 8, the maximum A.A.T.C.C. rating. After-treatment with urea-formaldehyde or melamine resins alters the shades slightly greener and brighter, with but little loss in light fastness. This slight loss in light fastness can be completely eliminated by the addition of National Naccufix to the urea-formaldehyde resin. A simple after-treatment with Naccufix increases the wet fastness properties of this dye equal to the results obtained with developed dyes, plus the retention of maximum light fastness.

Carbanthrene Brilliant Violet RK Double Paste produces, on cotton and rayon, bright bluish-violet shades of exceptionally good all-round fastness. The leuco form of this dye possesses very good solubility, is excellently suited for application in all types of machines, and can be applied by the various pigment impregnation methods as well as by the reduced dyeing method. In full and medium shades, this dyestuff is rated as having maximum fastness to light, while in light shades it is rated excellent. In addition, it possesses very good to excellent fastness to commercial laundering, boiling soap and soda, chlorine, stoving, cross dyeing, perspiration and sea water. It is suitable for materials that are to be rubberized and is practically unaffected by resin finishing for crease resistance. (Request Item No. E-4)

Field Repair Rotary Union



Newly-designed field repair Rotary Union (Perfecting Service Co.)

Perfecting Service Co. announces a new design featuring field repair of its patented product, the Rotary Union, a low friction ball-bearing mechanical seal, a connection between a stationary supply pipe and a revolving machine cylinder, roll or drum. While Rotary Unions are used in all process industries, the company emphasizes that in plants where hundreds or thousands of Rotary Unions are used, such as the processing of either natural or man-made fibers, large savings can be made, because of the extremely low friction resulting in far lower power consumption. The company states that this new design will give even greater performance than their factory sealed units.

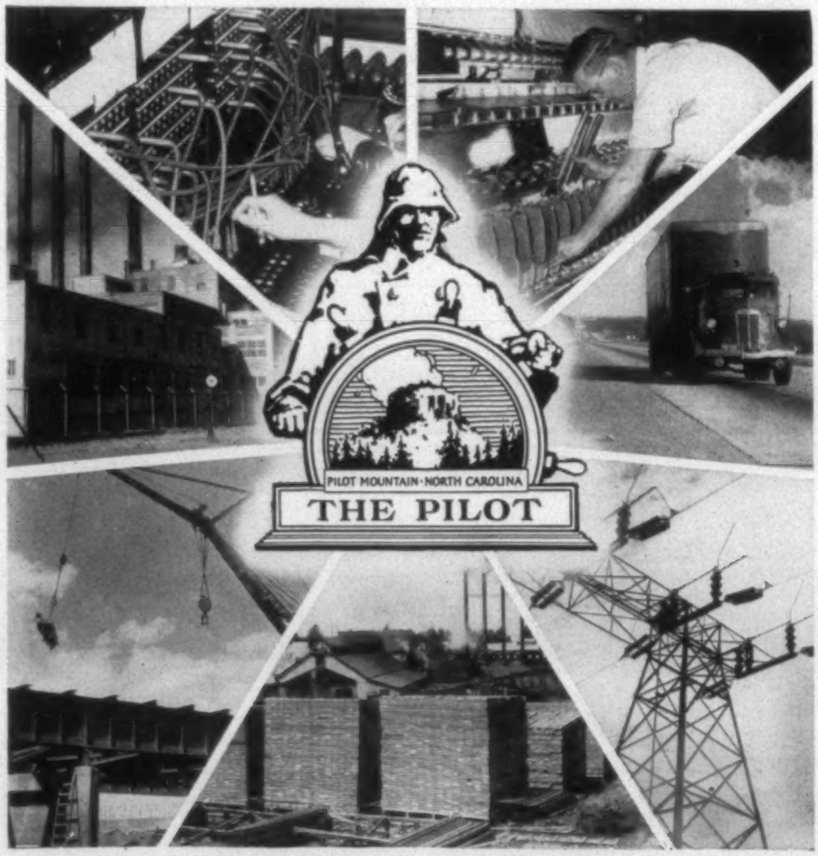
Conversion field repair cartridges are available for the former factory-sealed units now in service. Repairs and conversion can be made in a few minutes with ordinary tools. Factory repair and converting service will be maintained to provide service to those who prefer it. The new construction applies to all standard Rotary Unions ¼" through 2" pipe sizes, for use on steam, water, air, gas or oil applications up to 250 p.s.i. There will be no increase in unit price on the newly designed unit.

Perfecting Service Co. operates the only industry of its kind in the South. The main office and factory, being located in the heart of the textile industry, offers close contact and service to mills. Further information is contained in Bulletin No. 700.

(Request Item No. E-5)

Vinyl Sponge Plastisol

Watson-Standard Co. announces a new vinyl sponge plastisol of interest to the textile industry. This new compound furnished as a pourable liquid, expands on curing at



The Pilot works with management —
building business by protecting workers!

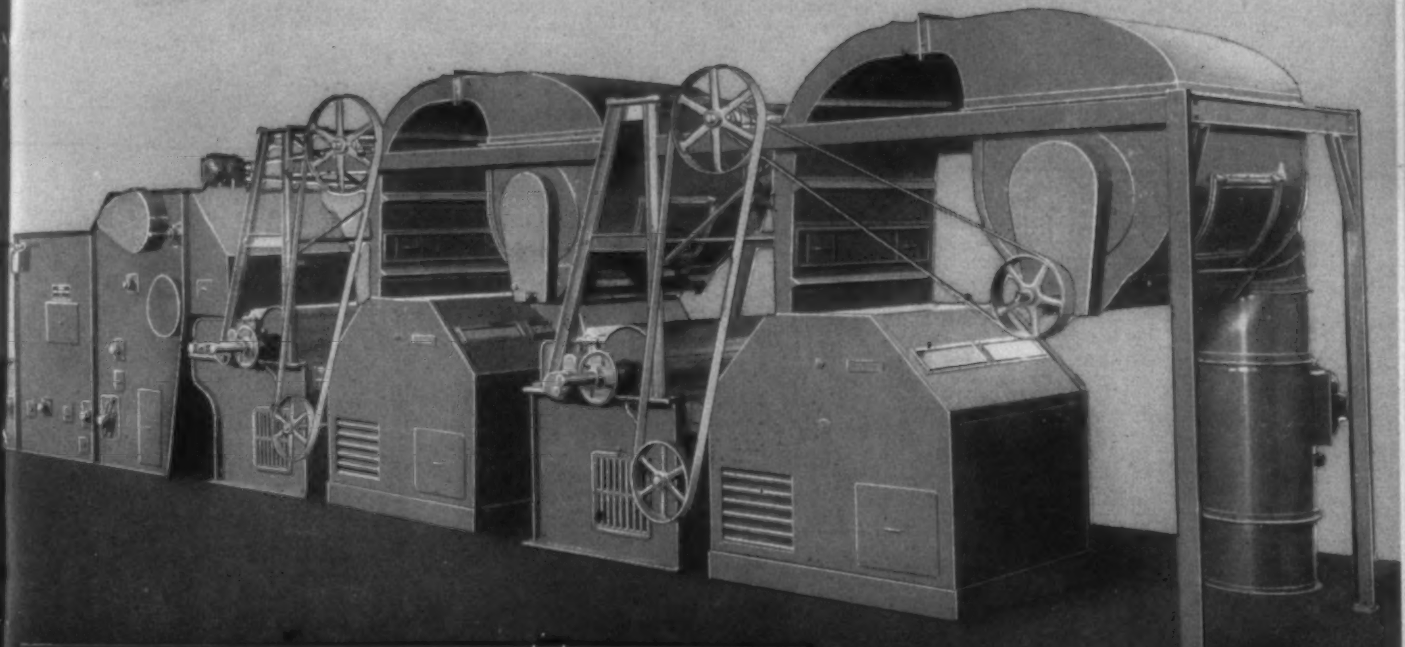
From the telephone switchboard to the textile mill the protective arms of The Pilot cover all phases of Southern industry. Individually tailored group insurance programs stimulate profits and production by improving employee relations, reducing labor turnover, and attracting competent help.

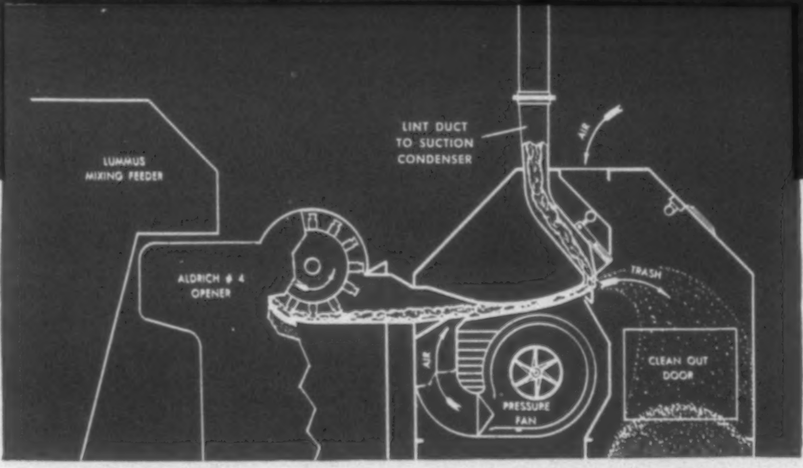
Do You Have a Group Insurance Plan? Write or Wire

Pilot Life Insurance Company

GROUP DIVISION • GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA
PILOT TO PROTECTION SINCE 1903 • O. F. STAFFORD, PRESIDENT

THE FIRST *Really New* COTTON CLEANING MACHINE IN ABOUT 75 YEARS





If you have not seen these machines in operation, we would like to show them to you.

- ★ **No saw cylinders**
- ★ **No neps made while cleaning**
- ★ **No harsh handling of the cotton— the trash is removed with air currents**
- ★ **No good fiber taken out with the trash**

ALDRICH-LUMMUS CLEANING SYSTEM

Made by

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.
Columbus, Ga.
and
ALDRICH MACHINE WORKS
Greenwood, S. C.

Sold and Installed by

AldricH MachinE
Greenwood **WorkS** South Carolina

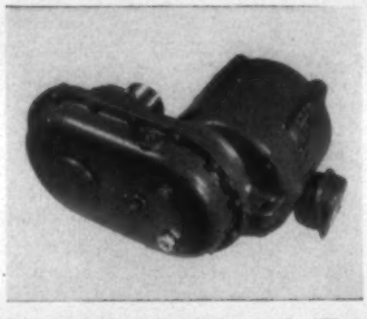
350 to 400° F. to a uniform vinyl sponge coating. Normal coating and curing equipment such as used in applying other vinyl type dispersions can be used satisfactorily. A chemical blowing agent incorporated into a special vinyl plastisol causes expansion at atmospheric pressures. This versatile compound may be modified by the manufacturer to various densities, tear strengths, elongations, and chemical resistances for various end uses. A unique feature of one of these vinyl sponge plastisol compounds is that a film may be cured and rolled and then later expanded by the application of additional heat. The company cites several chemical properties of vinyl making these compounds applicable to the textile industry: will not rot nor stain and are virtually odorless; scuff resistant, perspiration resistant and will not harden with age; resistant to fading and can be manufactured in any color and with a leather-like finish if desired. Vinyl sponge plastisol may be used as rug padding or underlays or as a laminate to textiles.

(Request Item No. E-6)

Cotton Card Gearmotor

A gearmotor drive for cotton cards is available from the Westinghouse Electric Corp. The new unit mounts directly on the card shaft and eliminates the need for line shafts and belting. A torque arm anchors the unit to the card frame and prevents the gearmotor from turning. The whole assembly requires approximately the same aisle space normally required for a belt pulley. A double-reduction set of helical gears reduces motor speed to proper card-operating speed. The 1½ h.p. high-torque motor is totally enclosed and non-ventilated, and is especially designed for card service.

(Request Item No. E-7)



Gearmotor drive for cotton cards (Westinghouse Electric Corp.)

All-Purpose Detergent

Nopco Chemical Co. announces a new all-purpose detergent with excellent scouring properties, for the textile industry. The new product, called Nopco 1479-A, is a low cost, 100% active detergent made from vegetable and animal oils and fats. Nopco's new detergent, packaged in 55-gal. steel drums, and available at Nopco warehouses, is a liquid fatty alkylolamide condensate exhibiting superb cleansing properties. It has a heavy body consistency and high foaming action. Reports from field tests already indicate that Nopco 1479-A is having outstanding success on wool—either fibers or fabrics. Since Nopco 1479-A contains no water or inert material, its shipping costs are kept to a minimum. (Request Item No. E-8)

Conveyor Dryer For Test Use

Prospective purchasers of drying equipment no longer need to depend on theory, sales claims and the like to determine the qualifications of various units in meeting their requirements.

Herbert Products Inc. has announced the introduction of a portable test conveyor dryer for on location demonstrations of Corning heating panel effectiveness. It will be made available on a loan basis for potential panel users, to enable them to evaluate Corning drying performance on their own applications and in their own plants. Use of this test conveyor dryer will enable the layman in any plant to quickly determine the results of radiant drying on his work, exact amount of heat required, most practical speeds, and similar important information. The conveyor is equipped with variable controls to accommodate almost every type of work. Indicating instruments enable the operator to see at a glance such facts as delivered temperature, conveyor speed, distance of heat source from work, amount of current used for the particular amount of time at the indicated voltage, etc. In addi-

NON-FLUID OIL
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ASSURES
TROUBLE-PROOF CARDING

Reason: NON-FLUID OIL stays where it belongs—in comb boxes—in bearings; it lubricates constantly and dependably—maintaining perfect card adjustments. Result: More and better sliver at less cost.

With ordinary oil creeping *onto* the goods instead of staying *in* the bearings, the accurate and close adjustment essential for perfect carding cannot be maintained.

Be sure. Send for Bulletin T5-TB plus a free testing sample of NON-FLUID OIL. Write for them now, without cost or obligation.

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NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture.

the helping hand to better weaving

G&K

Spin-Tex® Leather Spindle Bumper Straps are now slipped on in a few seconds!

No more pulling . . . no more pounding . . . no broken fibres! The new G&K Spin-Tex Spindle Bumper Strap is now *preform-mounted.* Just slide it off the dowel and onto the spindle!

Spin-Tex Straps are made of lively, resilient, tough center-stock Hairitan® leather with tightly-woven fabric cemented between the plies. They absorb the impact of the picker without bouncing . . . last longer . . . save pickers . . . help produce better yardage at lower cost. *And they're easier to install!*

FREE CATALOG: Shows the great Orange Line of Textile Leathers for weaving — also Aprons and Tapes.

GRATON & KNIGHT COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts
DIXIE LEATHER CORPORATION
Albany, Georgia

GRATON AND KNIGHT ® Orange® Line
Estab. 1851
T-2

TEXTILE LEATHERS

tion, the conveyor has its own exhaust hood and blower, together with a chill section for cooling after drying. The conveyor has a 10′ length and 2′ belt width, and is mounted on rubber-tired wheels for ease of movement about the plant. For transportation and conservation of space, the 10′ length folds to an over-all length of only 5′. (Request Item No. E-9)

Two More Coloray Colors

Courtaulds Inc. announces the addition of 2 new colors to its range of Coloray solution-dyed rayon staple fiber. These new colors are Slate Gray and Turquoise, available in 1½-denier 1⅛″ and 3-denier 2″. (Request Item No. E-10)

Bobbin Transporters

Mobile bobbin transporter (Standard Pressed Steel Co.)

Mobile bobbin transporters are now being manufactured by Standard Pressed Steel Co. Used in both spinning mills and weaving mills, these transporters are made to the particular specifications of the customer. SPS engineers will work out details from rough sketches or develop the design completely to meet the bobbin transporter requirements of any textile mill, the company stated.

Basically, SPS bobbin transporters consist of a frame (for holding the bobbin stations) which is welded to a rectangular chassis equipped with 4 super-tired casters —2 in the middle and 1 on each end. The frame is either the upright or the A type. The casters at the ends of the transporter are of the swivel type to allow the truck to swing in a circle within its own length. While varying in size and weight, bobbin transporters are made low enough for a woman to load the top row easily and light enough to allow 1 person to push the truck when fully loaded with bobbins. They are furnished cadmium plated, zinc plated or hot dip galvanized. On the SPS transporter, each row (or bobbin station) of bobbin pins is bolted to the frame rather than welded. This feature allows the mill to change bobbin stations quickly to accommodate different sizes of bobbins. Bolts are also used to attach casters to the chassis, allowing easy replacement when the rubber-tired casters

PULLINGRIP

G&K

Leather Belting grips the pulleys for more production-power

It Grips — Like an elephant's trunk, leather's resilient, frictional surface *grips* the pulley face, causing belt and pulley to move as one power unit.

It Pulls — Leather is strong, flexible, with controlled stretch—gives peak performance on *any* drive.

It's 3-Dimensional — Leather's millions of fibres are interlaced in all directions to form the tough *three-dimensional* structure so necessary for PULLINGRIP — *developed to the highest degree in G&K Leather Belting.*

Call your G&K Industrial Supplies Distributor for flat, round, link and V-belting, belt lacing, dressings, cements, packings and specialty leathers . . . made by Graton & Knight, the world's largest manufacturer of industrial leather products.

Catalog 101 shows RESEARCH®, HEART OAK and SPARTAN® Leather Belting — also special belting for Stripper, Spindle and Universal Winders. It's free.

GRATON & KNIGHT Company
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

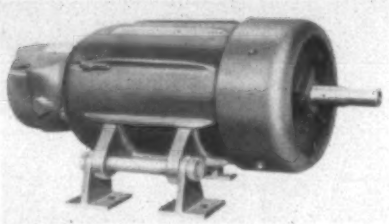
Engineered GRATON AND KNIGHT ®
B-5
Estab. 1851

LEATHER BELTING

become worn. All casters on SPS transporters are equipped with thread guards to keep out lint. SPS Flexloc locknuts are used on all bolts to prevent loosening of the components when trucks are in service. Some transporters are equipped with rubber bumper strips around the rectangular chassis to minimize jarring and have a card holder attached to the top for safe keeping of bobbin-identifying cards.

(Request Item No. E-11)

Air-Cooled Spinning Frame Motor



Air-cooled spinning frame motor for underneath mounting (Reliance Electric & Engineering Co.)

An air-cooled spinning frame motor is announced by Reliance Electric & Engineering Co. Design of the motor produces a saving in space by being mounted under the spinning frame; and old-fashioned overhead drives are eliminated by having each spinning frame individually motor-powered. Smooth contouring and completely-enclosed construction of the motor produces lint-free operation and eliminates excessive motor heating. Construction is totally-enclosed and fan-cooled with an axial-flow fan that forces air at a high velocity over the motor. In this manner, motor heat is distributed to a large surrounding area to eliminate "hot spots" anywhere along the spinning frame. Belt tension is easily adjusted by a single jack screw on a swivel mounting arrangement. An integrally-mounted brake is optionally available depending on application requirements. Additional features of this motor are presented in Bulletin B-2303.

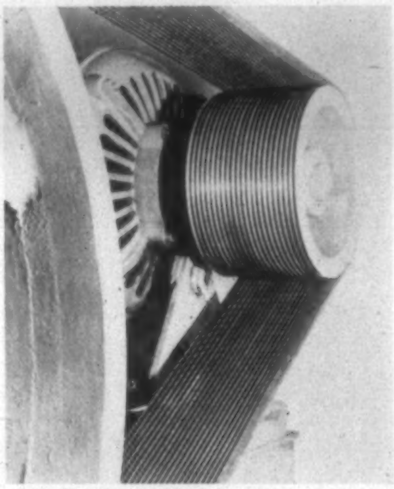
(Request Item No. E-12)

Optical Brighteners

Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. has introduced two new optical brighteners for application to a wide range of textile fibers. Safaritone White WNOA is said to possess level dyeing characteristics on wool, nylon, Orlon and acetate. Neither acid nor alcohol is needed for solubilization, and the necessity for separate dyebaths and neutralizing operation required for acid-dissolved whiteners is eliminated. In addition to being soluble in warm water, Safaritone White WNOA can be applied at low temperature to fine fabrics from the soap or rinse operation without disturbing pH adjustments, the firm states. It can be used with Safaritone White C, a cellulose substantive brightener, for whitening such blends as cotton-wool, viscose-acetate and viscose-Orlon, in a single rinse or soaping bath. Its wash-fastness on Orlon is claimed to be "excellent." Safaritone White C is designed for whitening cotton bleached goods or viscose rayon fabrics. It can be dyed without dissolving chemicals, and applied at any temperature by padding or exhausting in a dyebath in any stage of wet finishing.

(Request Item No. E-13)

V-Ribbed Rubber Belt



Poly-V belt is ribbed lengthwise to mate precisely with the entire surface of the sheave grooves (Manhattan Rubber).

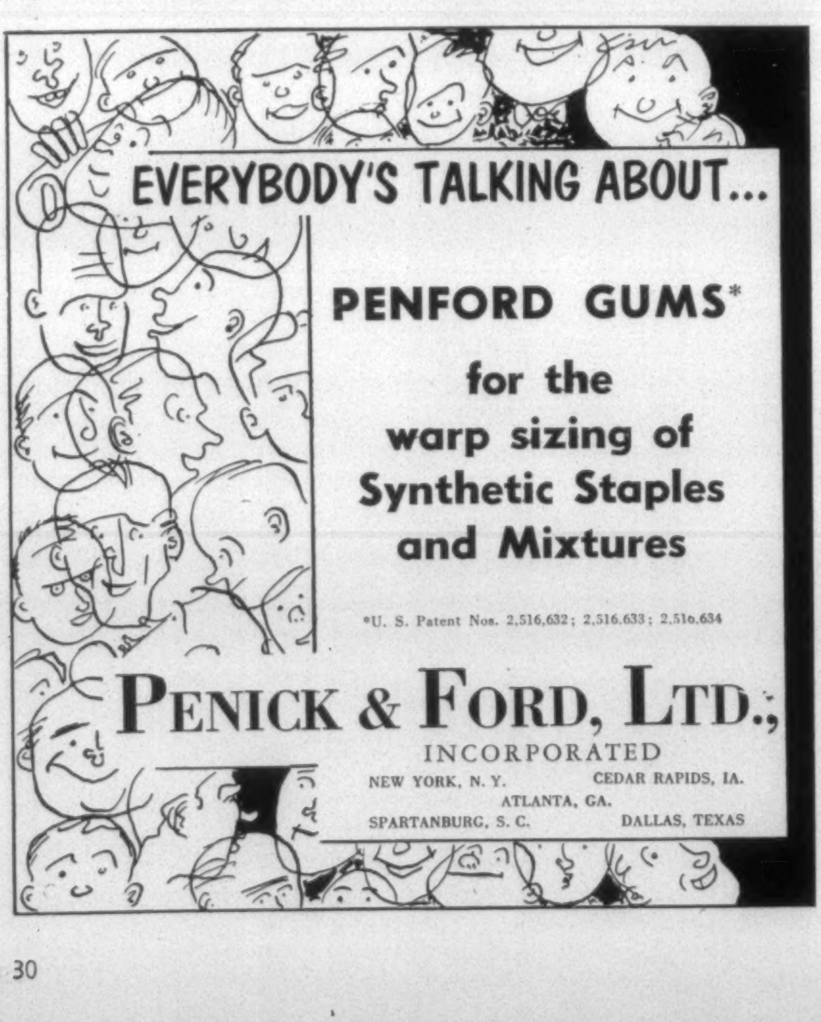
A new concept of power transmission, the Poly-V drive, has been introduced by the Manhattan Rubber Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. The Poly-V belt, which is a single, endless rubber belt with a series of parallel V ribs molded lengthwise around the inside circumference, has an uninterrupted, high-strength member of synthetic cords across its entire width. The Poly-V sheave grooves are designed to mate percisely with the belt ribs, and since the belt covers the full width of the drive member (not an assembly of several V-belts), the load is distributed equally over the entire driving surface. This provides twice the contact area of a comparable multiple V-belt application so that Poly-V drive gives up to 50% greater h.p. with the same width or equal h.p. with 1/3 less sheave width.

Design features of the Poly-V drive reduce face pressure one half, giving longer life to belt and sheaves. Also, the full drive width and the total traction surface contact prevent belt turnover and progressive sinking in sheave grooves. One of the most important features of the new drive is that it eliminates belt matching problems common to multiple V-belt applications. Also, it affords a marked economy in belt and sheave inventories. Poly-V is available in two cross-sections, Nos. 187 and 375. These two sizes meet all drive requirements from 3" pitch diameter sheaves and 50" belt pitch lengths upwards. Poly-V 187 is designed for applications where A, B, or C section multiple V-belts would be used; and 375 for C, D, or E section multiple V-belt applications.

(Request Item No. E-14)

Wrinkle Resistant Finish

An improved wrinkle resistant finish for cottons has been developed by the American



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PENFORD GUMS*

for the
warp sizing of
Synthetic Staples
and Mixtures

*U. S. Patent Nos. 2,516,632; 2,516,633; 2,516,634

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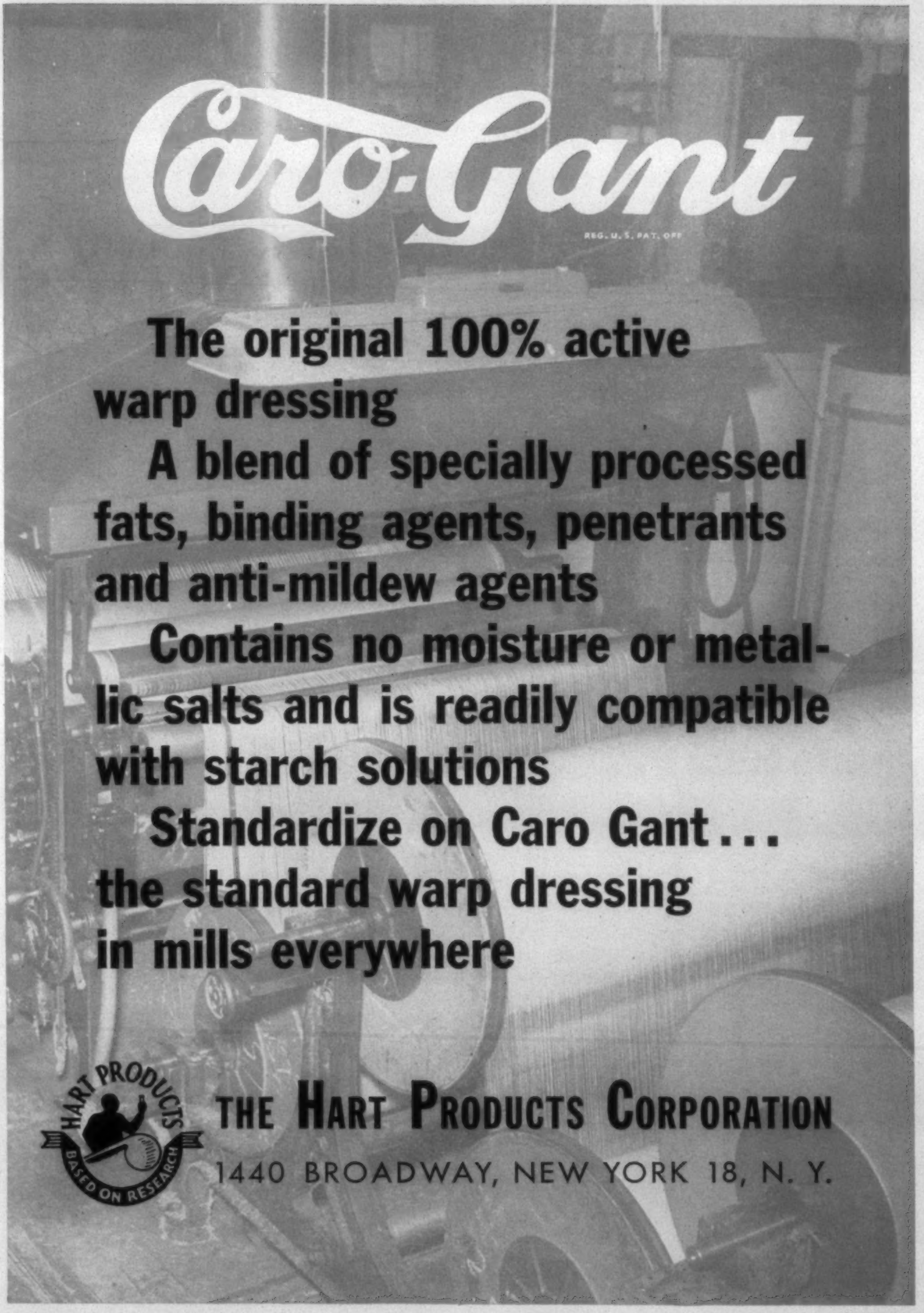

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The original 100% active warp dressing

A blend of specially processed fats, binding agents, penetrants and anti-mildew agents

Contains no moisture or metallic salts and is readily compatible with starch solutions

Standardize on Caro Gant . . . the standard warp dressing in mills everywhere

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BASED ON RESEARCH

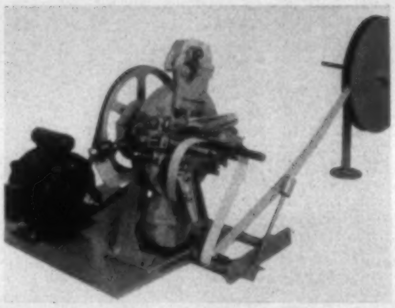
THE HART PRODUCTS CORPORATION
1440 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Cyanamid Co. textile resin department. The new finish, which will be known as Cyana Superset, has been thoroughly tested in laboratory and finishing plant trials. Results show an improvement in wrinkle recovery over the former finish as much as 18% before washing and 31% after washing. The new finish is said to reduce bleeding of direct dyes and improve wash-fastness of many types of dyes. A number of technical advantages for the finisher are claimed for the new product, including excellent pad-bath stability, essential neutrality of cured goods with consequent reduction in the possibility of any objectionable odors in the finished fabrics. No additional finishing equipment of any kind is necessary and procedures normal to application of a wrinkle resistant finish are followed in applying the new finish. Efficiency and ease of handling and application are rated as high. The advantages claimed for the original Superset Finish are retained or improved, including stabilization of fabrics, wide variety of desired hands, longer wear, easier ironing, faster drying, perspiration resistance and elimination of starching.

(Request Item No. E-15)

Artos Tape Cutting Machine

Artos Engineering Co. has announced the availability of a modernized and improved cutting machine which can automatically measure and cut ribbon, tape and webbing in lengths from 2" to 160" at speeds up to 7,200 cuts per hour. Called the Artos Type GM 5 and 6, the new machine is said to require less bench space and is safer to operate since the belts have been replaced by a gear transmission and a housing. The machine is also supplied complete with protection cover as standard squipment. The totalizing counter is mounted so that it will give the exact number of pieces cut. The machine is delivered with ½ h.p., 1,750 r.p.m. motor. It will handle standard tape in widths up to 3" maximum. While virtually all flexible tape material can be handled by the machine according to the company, it is especially suitable for bands, bandages, bindings, braids, burlap, cloth, cords, elastics, facings, knit goods, laces, paper, ribbon, tapes, tubing and webbing. For further information on the Artos Type GM 5 and 6, write to this publication.



Artos Type GM tape cutter.

(Request Item No. E-16)

Orr

SLASHER CLOTH

Special Chemical Treatment
Definitely New and Better

Slasher Cloth is an important maintenance item in a cotton mill. With the introduction of ORR Slasher Cloth with Special Chemical Treatment, many of the problems which have pestered the slasher room foreman have been eliminated.

The slasher room foreman, in order to satisfy the superintendent and the cost department, must have available a Slasher Cloth that:

1. Dresses the yarn properly.
2. Holds its width. No shrinkage.
3. Maintains level production performance.
4. Starts fast—lasts long.

ORR Special Treated Slasher Cloth maintains uniform dressing properties, resists bacteria and steam degradation, maintains dimensional stability. Discuss your Slasher Cloth problem with your ORR representative.

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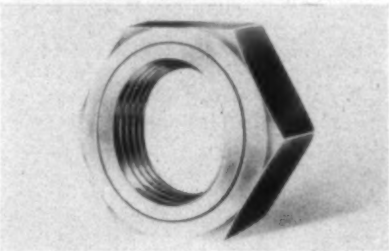
Industrial Woolens by Orr

Geigy Yellowish-Red

Geigy Dyestuffs announces the addition to its line of Irgalan Red 3G, which produces yellowish shades of red on wool, nylon, silk and protein fibers. Features cited for the new color include good light fastness and excellent wet fastness; working properties compatible with other Irgalan dyestuffs in weak acid baths; neutral dyeing properties for dyeing blends of wool, nylon or silk and cellulosic fibers; level dyeing and good penetration in short dyeing cycle; and excellent fastness to wet finishing, perspiration, etc. Copies of Bulletin No. 59-G describing and displaying Irgalan Red 3G are available upon request.

(Request Item No. E-17)

Self-Locking Nuts



Self-locking screw nuts (Jacobson Mfg. Co. Inc.)

Jacobson Mfg. Co. Inc. announces a newly-developed line of self-locking machine screw nuts. These stop-nuts eliminate lock washers and their cost of assembly. Further, the new Jacobson self-locking nuts are double chamfered and countersunk and may be assembled either side up for automatic hopper assembly. Manufactured in 1 piece—all metal, these new stop-nuts are immune to the effects of oil or water; in addition, they will maintain locking action after repeated use, and will lock in any position on the thread. Jacobson self-locking nuts are cold formed for uniformity and strength and are available in steel, brass and aluminum, in all machine screw sizes.

(Request Item No. E-18)

Stir-In Vinyl Paste Resin

Monsanto Chemical Co. announces development of a stir-in type vinyl paste resin which can be used for textile coatings. Designated as Opalon 410, it is said to have excellent dispersion characteristics and blends quickly and easily with plasticizers; as a stir-in type of resin for plastisol manufacturers, Opalon 410 will facilitate fast, easy production in that it needs no milling or grinding during compounding. Fabrics such as automotive upholstery coated with this resin will possess a high resistance to greases, oils, water and sunlight, the company states. (Request Item No. E-19)

Fractionated Fatty Acid

The Swift & Co. industrial oils department has announced production of a new highly-distilled fractionated fatty acid to be known as Oleic Acid No. 905. Developed for use where high acid number, low titer and color clarity are necessary, the product has exceptional color clarity and stability,

AMANTHRENE* VAT COLORS
provide the answer to the demand for
better color fastness in textiles.

New Improvements!
Now better than ever!

Amanthrene

in paste or powder form

A complete range of superior VAT COLORS

Particularly recommended for PRINTING fine cotton and rayon dress fabrics and draperies. Unequaled for all around fastness to washing, chlorine or peroxide bleaching and soda boiling.

Pleasing in their self-shades . . . fully satisfying in combinations. Naturally, the AMANTHRENE colors are equally well suited for DYEING cotton and rayon fibers.

A.A.P. technicians will be happy to demonstrate any of the AMANTHRENE range in your plant. For detailed information on the complete range available, as well as data regarding your individual requirements, consult our nearest branch.

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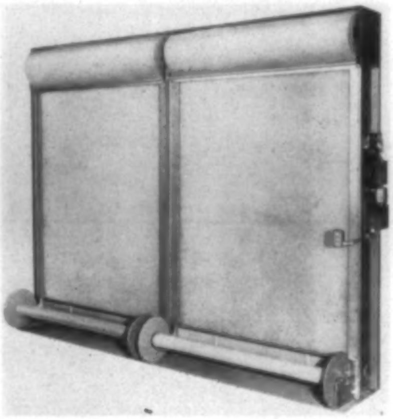
officials said. The product has been made possible by new manufacturing processes which allow for more selective extraction of color bodies and unsaponifiable material. Specifications are similar to that of a high-grade red oil: Titer—5 max.; FFA (as oleic) 98-102; Acid No. 195-204; Iodine No. 90-96; Sap. No. 198-204; unsaponifiable 1.0% max.; Lovibond (5¼° col.) 10 Y/1.0 R. max. (Request Item No. E-20)

Slasher Moisture Controller

B & W Electronic Research Laboratories announce development of a controller which may be adjusted to hold any moisture content between 4 and 12% by weight of yarn leaving the slasher. The action of the controller is to continuously adjust the speed of the machine so that the moisture content is constantly held at the controller setting, rather than being allowed to vary between established limits. In the pilot installation, moisture content was held at 7%, ±1% on a slasher driven by flat belt from an overhead lineshaft. The B & W automatic moisture controller can be applied to any operating slasher without major modification to the slasher or slasher drive. Average installation cost is cited as low. The controller is normally supplied with an indicating meter which continuously shows moisture content above or below controller setting. A chart recorder is available at slight extra cost. (Request Item No. E-21)

Roll-O-Matic Air Filter



Roll-O-Matic air filter (American Air Filter Co.)

The Roll-O-Matic is an automatic self-cleaning air filter introducing a new adaptation of glass fiber filtering media, designed for use in industrial ventilating and air conditioning systems to clean both outside and recirculated air. This new filter combines the desirable characteristics of both dry type and viscous impingement air filters—the simple operation and convenient maintenance of the dry type with the large dust holding capacity and higher allowable operating resistance inherent to the viscous principle. The Roll-O-Matic filtering media is a continuous length of fiber glass material, supplied in rolls of approximately 70 linear feet. The material from the roll of clean media, mounted at the top filter casing, is transported on a continuous screen that rotates over top and bottom sprockets, down the face of the filter and is rerolled at the bottom after collecting its dust load.

A pressure switch sensitive to the resistance differential across the filter curtain actuates a drive motor that rotates the screen and feeds a certain amount of clean media into the filter curtain when the resistance reaches a predetermined point. In this way media usage is in direct proportion to dust conditions and hours of operation. The Roll-O-Matic is made in vertical sections 3, 4 and 5′ wide and in heights from 5 to 15′ in 4″ increments. One drive mechanism will operate from 3 to 6 sections depending upon their height. Bulletin No. 248 issued free upon request.

(Request Item No. E-22)

Non-Ionic, Soluble Resin

A new synthetic resin, Chem Resin G, patent pending product of Chemical Products Corp., is said to possess unique chemical and physical properties adaptable to textile processing. The water-white concentrate resin solution, pH 5, is stable and compatible in acid, neutral, and alkaline medium. It is dilutable and soluble in water and most organic solvents containing oxygen. The dried film is clear, firm, flexible, colorless, odorless, lustrous, non-tacky, and is resistant to nearly all hydrocarbon solvents,

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Profit through Jenkins' prompt service . . . assured by modern precision equipment and skilled workmanship. See Jenkins for new or rebuilt spinning and twister cylinders, picker and card screens, and other textile specialties . . . . Engineered Products that pay their own way in Job Performance.

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JENKINS METAL SHOPS, Inc., GASTONIA, N. C.

there's **BEEF TALLOW** in

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the finest size compound money can buy!

100% Concentrated

Easy Desizing . . . Easy Finishing

FIBERLAY contains ONLY Beef Tallow, Locust Bean Gum, Wax and Mildew Preventive, blended in correct proportions to make the finest size compound money can buy.

Absolutely

NO water, NO starch,
NO chlorides, NO mineral oil, NO paraffin,
or other fillers in FIBERLAY

Use FIBERLAY on your cottons, woolens and spun blends

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Makers of Chemwax, Lubewax PVS, Gel-ex and O-W Lubekote

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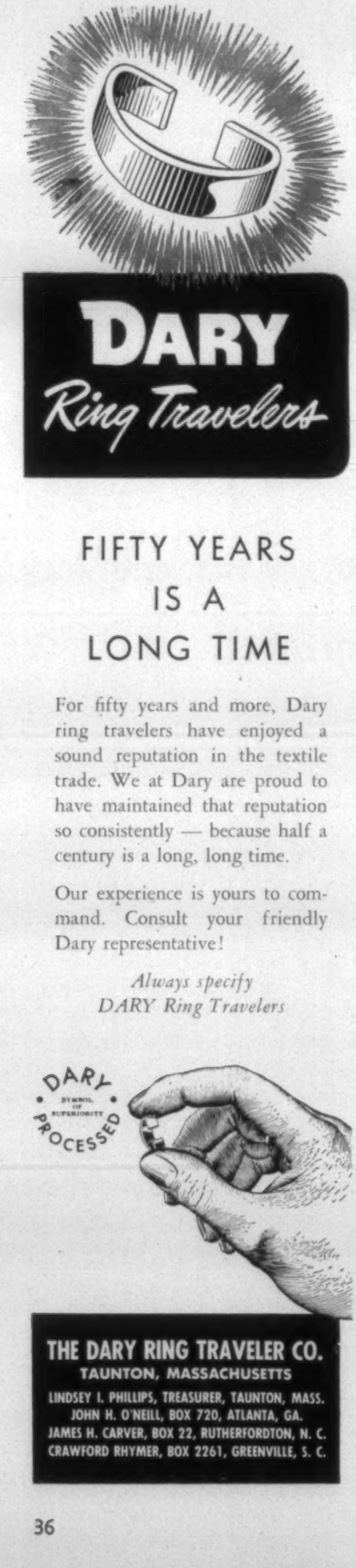
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FIFTY YEARS
IS A
LONG TIME

For fifty years and more, Dary ring travelers have enjoyed a sound reputation in the textile trade. We at Dary are proud to have maintained that reputation so consistently — because half a century is a long, long time.

Our experience is yours to command. Consult your friendly Dary representative!

Always specify
DARY Ring Travelers

DARY • SYMBOL OF SUPERIORITY • PROCESSED

THE DARY RING TRAVELER CO.
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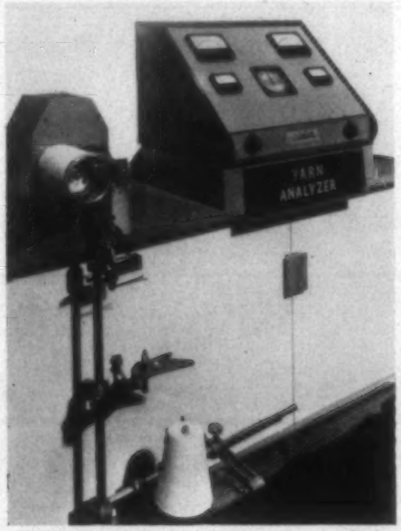
LINDSEY I. PHILLIPS, TREASURER, TAUNTON, MASS.
JOHN H. O'NEILL, BOX 720, ATLANTA, GA.
JAMES H. CARVER, BOX 22, RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
CRAWFORD RHYMER, BOX 2261, GREENVILLE, S. C.

greases, and oils. The outstanding properties claimed for textile processing are that it is adaptable over a wide pH range; a non-curing resin resistant to dry cleaning chemicals and greases; miscible and compatible with alkaline, acidic, neutral and salt solutions; compatible with cationic and anionic material; e.g., softeners, water repellents, resins, and salts. It is said to penetrate excellently and adhere to synthetic fabrics, and have excellent adhesion to nylon, acetates and rayons. Its ease of rinseability, its clarity and abrasive resistance indicate suitability for warp sizing, according to the firm.

(Request Item No. E-23)

Yarn Analyzer Instrument



Fielden's automatic yarn analyzer (Fielden Instrument).

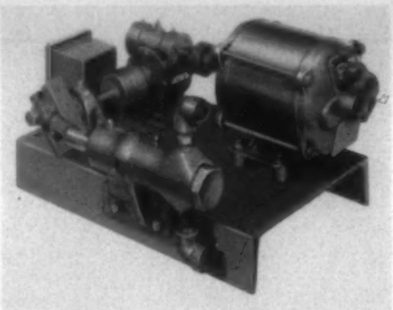
A high-speed yarn analyzer said to give the "complete story" automatically and instantaneously has been developed for use with many different fibers, it is announced by the Fielden Instrument Division of Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co. Shown for the first time at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition in Atlantic City, N. J., the automatic yarn analyzer contains an electronic computer—the "brain" of the device—that presents immediately on "memory dials" four separate measures of yarn quality which are essential to high grade production.

The analyzer gives the following information: total mean linear unevenness per cent over a given length of yarn; long wave mean linear unevenness per cent integrated over the same length of yarn with drafting waves suppressed; total number of slubs or thick places in the length examined; (the slub counter will add any thicknesses in the yarn greater than the percentage of the mean weight of the yarn indicated on the slub control); comparison of the actual count as a percentage variation from a known sample to which the instrument has been calibrated, or the percentage variation in count between successive samples.

The new device, which can be operated efficiently by unskilled employees, need only be threaded with a 200′ yarn sample and started. The machine stops itself and the analyses are given on easily read "memory dials" which retain reading until the winding guide is reset. Constant attendance at the analyzer is, therefore, eliminated. The new analyzer, it is reported, offers manufacturers the opportunity to gather valuable information on materials and quality control data on finished products. The new device, it was stated, in no way supplants yarn evenness recorders which are employed for detailed analysis of yarn faults.

(Request Item No. E-24)

Controlled-Volume Pump



Motor-driven controlled-volume pump (Milton Roy Co.)

A motor-driven controlled-volume pump for use in proportional feed systems has been announced by the Milton Roy Co. A mechanical, single revolution clutch arrangement permits 1 stroke of the pump in response to an electrical signal to effect feed

Permalube
SADDLES and NEBS
Wear Longer • Perform Better and Cost Less!

NO OILING IN THIS MILL
One 600,000-spindle mill has been using Whitehead Permalube Saddles and Nebs for two years on *hardened-steel* rolls. Ends down have been reduced from 30 to 15. Frames are cleaned only once in several weeks, instead of twice daily. And oiling costs have been completely eliminated. Whitehead Permalube Saddles and Nebs can do the same for you. Write for complete information.

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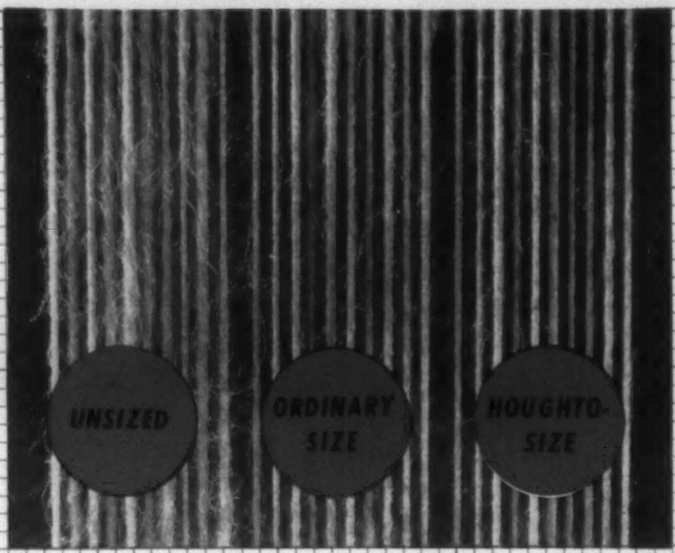
Harry A. Haynes, Box 1724, Chatt., Tenn. (Ga.-Ala.)
Matthews Equip. Co., 93A Brdway., Prov., R. I.
Don O'Hair, Box 8254, Charlotte 8, N. C.

WHITEHEAD ENGINEERING CO.
P. O. BOX 488
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.



How to get Better Warps with Less Size Softener

This photomicrograph gives you visual proof of the improved fibre lay you get with Houghton's powdered Houghto-Size. And if this were the only benefit you got, Houghto-Size would still save you money through greater weave-room efficiency.

But Houghto-Size 475 does more than that—*it also saves on the amount of size softener you need!* Here's proof:

A prominent North Carolina mill used only 10 lbs. of Houghto-Size 475 and 150 lbs. of thin boiling starch to make 135 gallons of finished size. This replaced a formula that required 10 lbs. of wax, 40 lbs. of gum and 200 lbs. of starch. Shedding was greatly reduced, weaving efficiency increased.

Take advantage of such savings today—in your mill. Write, asking for a Size Check-up Test at no obligation to you. E. F. Houghton & Co., 303 W. Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia 33, Pa.

HOUGHTO-SIZE 475

. . . a product of

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PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO • DETROIT • SAN FRANCISCO

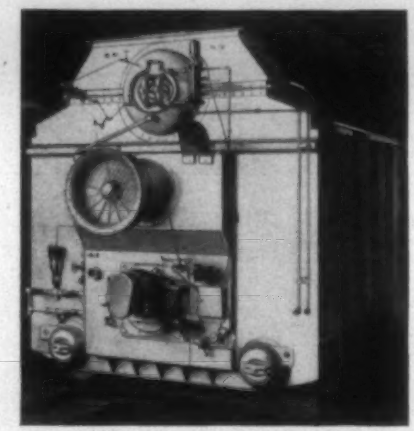
Ready to give you on-the-job service . . .

of an additive in proportion to main line flow rate. This signal may be transmitted by a timer, electrical contacts on a positive displacement meter, etc.

These pumps have capacities from 1 pt. to 1,350 gal. per hr., against discharge pressures up to 50,000 lbs. per sq. in.

(Request Item No. E-25)

Packaged Steam Generators



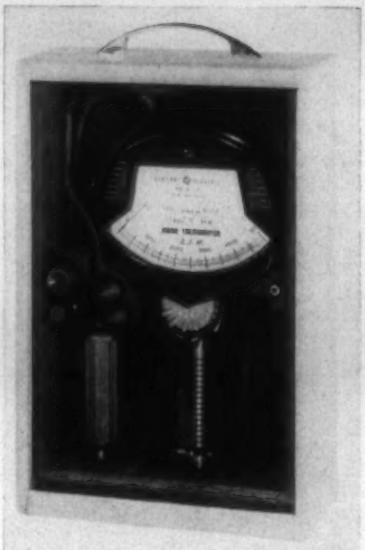
Type MH water tube packaged steam generator (Union Iron Works.)

Delivered by rail or truck, completely shop assembled Union packaged Type MH water tube steam generators can be fitted with components to meet a broad range of individualized needs for power, process or space heating. With capacities of standard units ranging from 10,000 to 40,000 lbs. of steam per hour and pressures of 250 p.s.i., even special or out-of-the-ordinary needs that formerly required field erected boilers can now be handled with MH steam generators, according to the manufacturer, Union Iron Works. High-pressure MH units usually difficult to obtain in a packaged boiler, are available. Superheaters, of the pendant or drainable type, with or without control, can be installed to meet total temperature requirements. Furnished for pressurized oil or gas firing, or both, with fully automatic, semi-automatic or manual combustion controls, the Union Type MH steam generator is also readily adaptable to stoker conversion. Union heat recovery equipment, both air heaters and economizers, are supplied when required. Detailed information and specifications for 13 standard sizes may be obtained by requesting Bulletin MH 3-54.

(Request Item No. E-26)

Hand Tachometer

A new portable hand tachometer, featuring a scale-changing device which reduces misreading of its various ranges, has been announced by the General Electric Co. meter and instrument department. Three different models, each having three ranges, are capable of measuring rotational speeds from 2 to 100,000 r.p.m. and linear speeds from 2 to 10,000 f.p.m. with accessories. Accuracy is plus or minus 1% of full scale under all conditions, according to G.E. engineers. The equipment consists of 2 basic units: a head, which is placed against the moving object; and an indicator, which is attached by a 2-ft. flexible electric cable. The head unit includes a rotating shaft which operates a set of contacts through a positive cam mechanism. Weighing only 6 ozs., it is small enough to be placed in contact with rotating shafts or moving objects where little space is available.



Hand tachometer with scale-changing device (General Electric Co.)

The indicating unit incorporates a reactance circuit, a multi-scaled milliameter, and a flashlight-cell power supply. Battery life is about 2 to 3 years, and changes in voltage may be compensated by a self-contained calibration circuit which assures consistent, accurate performance, the engineers state. Accessories include 2 external cone tips, an internal cone tip, a 0.1-ft. disk, a 1-ft. disk, a low-speed adapter, a high-speed adapter, and an extension arm, all stored in a compact carrying case along with the tachometer. The equipment has a total weight of 3¾ lbs., including carrying case, which measures 11$\frac{7}{16}$ x 7$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3¾".

(Request Item No. E-27)

Foxboro Conductivity Cells

A new series of electrolytic conductivity cells for use with Dynalog conductivity instruments has been developed by Foxboro Co. The cells are designed for high and low conductivity measurements, detecting the concentration of acids, bases and salts in solution. These chemicals may be present as contamination, or they may be necessary to the process, as in washing, bleaching, pickling, scouring and chemical mixing operations.

Low-conductivity cells (constants of 1, .1, and .01) are available in two types, both designed for insertion in a pipeline or a tank. One type includes a valve and fittings to provide for removal of the cell under pressure without interrupting the process. The electrodes are carbon and require no platinization. They can be cleaned chemically or wiped with a cloth or brush. High-conductivity cells (constants of 10 and 100) are also furnished in two types, one for in-

The Textile Shops

- Acid Tanks
- Ball Bearing Journal Assemblies for Slashers and Dry Cans
- Bleaching Tanks and Tubs
- Card Screens
  - Repaired, New
- Card Screen Bars and Ribs
- Card Screen Lickerins for Cotton and Rayon
- Chemical Tanks
- Condensers
- Condenser Screens
- Conveyors
  - Pipes and Returns
- Coppersmithing
- Cowl Ventilators
- Cylinders
  - Spinning
  - Spooling
  - Twisting
- Drip Pans
- Dye Kettles and Vats (New)
- Dry Cans
  - New and Repairs
- Driers
- Filters
- Misc. Sheet Metal Work
- Picker Screens
  - Perforated Metal
  - English Wire Cloth
  - Galvanized Wire
- Pneumatic Conveying Systems
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sertion, the other a dip type for open tanks. The sensitive portion of these cells consists of 2 platinum electrodes in an H-shaped structure of Pyrex glass tubing. Cleaning is simplified and fouling minimized by mounting the electrodes flush with the inside of the tubing. Cells may be temperature-compensated to prevent errors due to variable solution temperatures.

Specifications, including cell materials, connections and ratings, are detailed in technical report TI 27-H-60a, copies of which will be sent on request to this magazine. (Request Item No. E-28)

High Output Fluorescent Lamp

General Electric has unveiled a new type of fluorescent lamp which it says produces 35% more light than any previous fluorescent light source. First of the new line is a standard cool white lamp, 8 ft. long and with a diameter of 1½". Rated at 110 watts, it has a total light output of 6,800 lumens, or almost 3 times that produced by the popular 40-watt size. Its rated life is 7,500 burning hours. An important feature of the lamp is a base of entirely new design. It incorporates 2 contacts recessed in a single element, and allows the lamp to be inserted easily and safely in push-pull type of lamp holders. Because of the new base, and because its operating characteristics differ from all previous types, the new lamp will be used only in new fluorescent lighting installations. The lamp employs the "rapid start" circuit. The new lamp became available in limited quantities early in May. First lamps will be in the 96" size; and in the standard cool white color. A 72" lamp is planned for later production. (Request Item No. E-29)

Metal Spray Unit

Model C Spraywelder (Wall Colmonoy Corp.)

A metal spray unit of improved design for applying hard-facing coatings in powder form is now available from Wall Colmonoy Corp. The unit, which is called the Model C Spraywelder, is particularly adapted to the application of Colmonoy nickel-base wear and corrosion-resistant hardsurfacing alloys

The *New* WHITIN SPEED-MATIC Filling Bobbin WINDER

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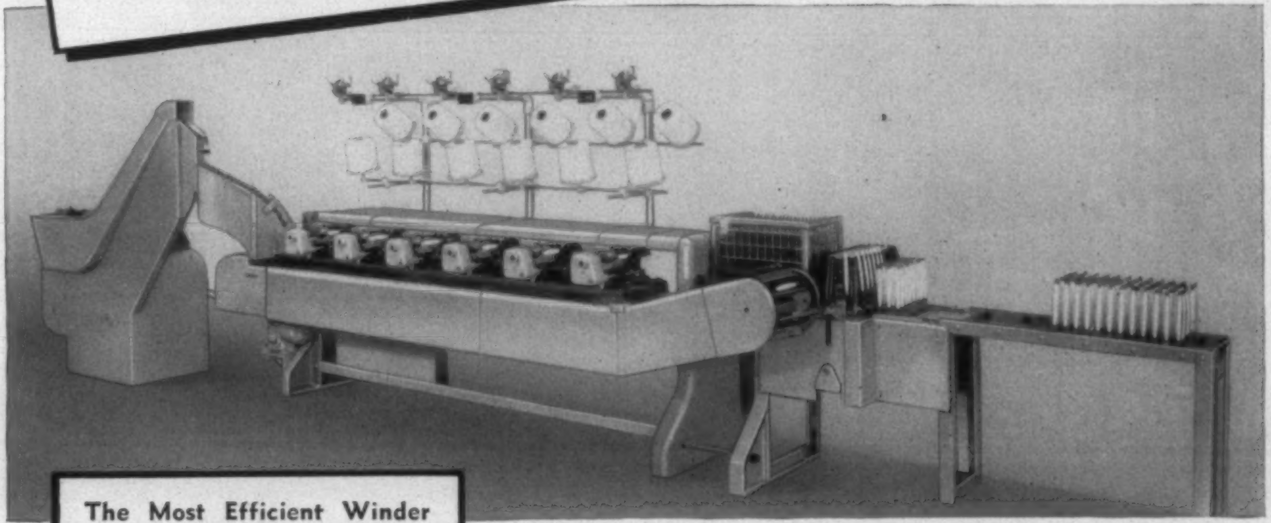

The Whitin Speed-Matic Winder with Automatic Bobbin Loader and Pin Boarding Device

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The Whitin high speed fully automatic SPEED-MATIC filling bobbin winder is extremely flexible in operation for the diversity in mill requirements. It is simply constructed, inexpensive to operate and maintain, and superior in operation to any other winder.

New Bobbin Loader and Pin Boarding Device

The bobbin loader has been simplified and made highly efficient. A pin boarding device is available for filament and high quality spun yarn mills.

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  - Bunch builder
  - Doff-cam Assembly
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- **Straight yarn draw from tension device.**

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May 1954

Reader Service
TEXTILE BULLETIN
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Please send me further information and/or free literature described in the following item(s) carried in "For The Textile Industry's Use" and "For The Mill Bookshelf" sections (list key numbers that appear at end of each item):

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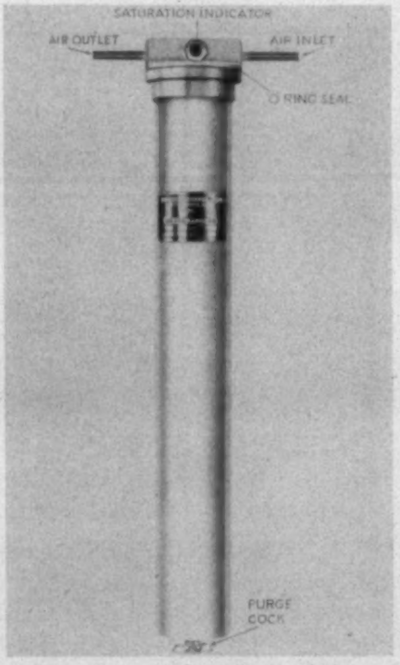
to steel, stainless steel and some cast iron and copper alloy parts by the Sprayweld process. In this process, the powdered alloys are first applied by spraying and then fusion-bonded to the part by heating with an oxy-acetylene flame. Metallizing operations using copper, nickel, stainless steel, brass, lead and zinc in powder form can also be handled by the new unit.

The Model C Spraywelder components are mounted on a crackle-finished panel that is either wall or pedestal mounted. These include a lightweight 3-lb. aluminum pistol, a chrominum-plated copper hopper, a cast brass carburetor, an air regulator, an air filter and suitable oxygen, acetylene and powder hoses and fittings. To operate the unit, necessary connections are made to oxygen and acetylene tanks and a factory air supply capable of delivering 10 c.f.m. of dry air at 60 p.s.i minimum. The pistol can either be held in the hand for the spraying operation or mounted in a tool post holder on an engine lathe or turning fixture. (Request Item No. E-30)

CM-1 Dehydrafilter



Model CM-1 Dehydrafilter (Hankison Corp.)

The Model CM-1 Dehydrafilter, a recent development of Hankison Corp., is a small desiccant air and gas dehydrator designed especially for isolated pneumatic equipment. Rated a 1 scfm @ 100 psig and 70° F., the Dehydrafilter features a disposable desiccant cartridge and "O" ring seal construction which eliminates the need of tools to change the cartridge. The Dehydrafilter consists of a head and case in which the desiccant cartridge is inserted. Compressed air from the supply source enters the unit, as shown in the accompanying illustration, flows downward around the outside of the cartridge and upward through the desiccant bed. (Request Item No. E-31)

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For the Mill Bookshelf

– NEW CATALOGS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKLETS AND OTHER LITERATURE –

Mathews' Textile Fibers, Sixth Edition

(Edited by H. R. Mauersberger, John Wiley & Sons, 1,283 pages, $16.50.)

The four reference books that are probably more widely used in the textile industry than any others have all been edited by the same man. Now, after a lapse of seven years, he has brought out a new edition of the book that has been used extensively for half a century. *Mathews' Textile Fibers* is a classic that contains so much information that every textile technician should have a copy available, and for those individuals who have frequent reason to use a reference of this type, this new edition is a good investment. This volume has been prepared by a staff of well-known specialists and each type of fiber is reviewed by a particular authority. An attempt has been made to have the information on each fiber presented in a similar manner so that once the reader becomes familiar with one section, he will easily be able to find data in other sections. Such an arrangement is particularly desirable in a reference book and becomes essential in a work of this size. In fact, one of the principal items that we would like to see improved in future editions is to have data presented in still greater uniformity throughout the book. Thus the data on strength is sometimes given in terms pounds, sometimes in grams per denier and sometimes in breaking length.

The information included in this volume appears to be of a contemporary nature and as such is a big improvement over the fifth edition published in 1947 which sometimes limited the data to figures obtained in 1913. Incidentally, it would be a valuable addition to this work to have the cost of each fiber compared. Comprehensive cost data for the different natural and synthetic fibers is certainly available from the individual fiber suppliers, but such information is seldom available in reference works, although it is frequently the most important characteristic.

An immense number (something over 1,000) of different fibers are covered in this book and every type of commercially important fiber is mentioned. These range from some of the newest synthetics like X-51 Acrylic to mink hair. The section on synthetic fibers has been greatly expanded to bring it up to date. However, since this is such a rapidly growing field and is also a field where the most questions arise, it would seem desirable to greatly expand this part of the book. It would be helpful for instance to have data included on Nylon 6 (Perlon) and the polystyrene fibers. In connection with this, it seems that developments in the United States are fairly well covered, but very little mention is made of the important work being done in Europe and Japan on synthetic fibers. The information on each fiber covers such items as fiber production, physical properties, microscopic properties and chemical properties. For many of the fibers, theories are presented concerning the molecular structure and the principal end uses of the fiber. A very complete section of the book is devoted to fiber testing and identification. A section is also available on X-ray diagrams of both the natural and the synthetic fibers.—*N. T.*

(Request Item No. E-32)

Small Boilers

Bulletin AD-134, issued by Cleaver-Brooks Co., describes the new CB boilers which are available in 15 to 40 h.p. (15 to 150# steam, 30# hot water) for heating and processing. Completely illustrated, this bulletin enlarges on five major advantages: "Midnite" silent operation, unequalled fuel economy, electric combustion safety control, maximum accessibility for operation and maintenance, and quick changeover of fuels on gas/oil combination units. Also illustrated and explained are the new hinged front and rear doors, forced draft air system, four pass construction and electric control panel. Included are drawings and specifications on the new CB models.

(Request Item No. E-33)

The Structure of Textile Fibres

(Urquhart and Howitt, The Textile Institute, 10 Blackfriars St., Manchester 3, Eng., $1.75.)

As more and more knowledge is gained by scientific investigation, it becomes increasingly difficult for the layman to understand the work that is reported and, in the field of textiles, many of the articles published in the technical journals are beyond the grasp of even the averege textile school graduate. This is an unfortunate condition since it hinders the utilization of the latest scientific discoveries. Difficulty in understanding the technical papers arises partly because of the peculiar jargon and specialized words that must be used in order to convey a precise meaning. Difficulty in understanding also arises due to a lack of knowledge concerning certain fundamental theories and concepts.

In this book, an attempt is made to overcome those difficulties by defining each scientific term and by explaining each fundamental theory as it is encountered. As an example, instead of just stating that flax has more hemicellulose than does cotton, a clear description is given of the chemical composition of hemicellulose and what effect this has on the properties of the flax.

This volume is a collection of articles that appeared during 1949 and 1950 in the *Journal of the Textile Institute* by a number of authors who were specialists in their particular field. Technological progress in the field of textiles has occurred at such a fantastic rate since then that this book does not have adequate coverage for such fibers as are made from glass, acrylic resin (Orlon, Acrilan and Dynel) nor polyesters (Dacron and Terylene). However, it is a tribute to the value of the book to note that the basic theories presented in regard to fiber structure remain unchanged today.

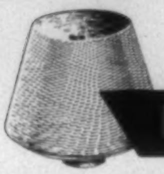
The physical character such as the fiber surface and the chemical character such as the molecular arrangement are explained in detail for the principal older fibers including cotton, wool, long vegetable fibers, viscose rayon, and acetate rayon. Theories that are needed to explain such phenomena as why acetate rayon absorbs less moisture than viscose rayon are given so clearly and completely that the intelligent reader should have no difficulty in extending the theory to other fibers that are not specifically covered.

Although this book is devoted to fiber structure, and therefore has a more specialized presentation than the standard references on fibers, it is written in such a manner that it could easily be used for a college text or for the textile technician who wishes to become familiar with this subject.—*N. T.*

(Request Item No. E-34)

A Quick Look At HFL

Service, engineering and loom parts offered by H. F. Livermore Corp. of Boston, Mass., Greenville, S. C., and Dallas, Tex., as well as a history of the firm, are detailed in a new booklet recently made available. Founded in Boston in 1887 by Homer Fiske Livermore, the firm's current catalogs now list several thousand parts and motion assemblies for American-made cotton, wool, silk and synthetic fabric looms. Since 1947 the company has been reorganized and its facilities modernized. Engineering personnel has been increased and services expanded to expedite the design, testing and development



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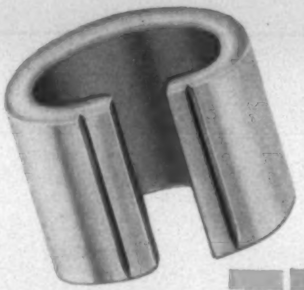

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of items offered. Warehouses have been opened near the centers of U. S. loom population to expedite delivery to customers of parts from expanded manufacturing facilities. (Request Item No. E-35)

AlSiMag Thread Guides

A new catalog offered by American Lava Corp. contains 28 pages describing thread guide materials and polishes, as well as guides for use on Abbott, Cocker, Fletcher, Foster, Kidde, Reiner, Sipp-Eastwood, U. S. Textile, Universal and Whitin machinery. Request Bulletin 541, which can be secured through the Reader Service Dept. of this journal. (Request Item No. E-36)

V-Belt Engineering

A brochure containing engineering and design data on multiple V-belts has been issued by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Including the recently approved h.p. ratings by the Rubber Manufacturers Assn. and the Multiple V-Belt Drive & Mechanical Power Transmission Assn., the handbook contains a comprehensive explanation of the fundamentals of V-belt design. The standard sizes and pitch lengths of V-belts, groove dimensions for V-belt sheaves, and h.p. rating tables are just three of the 15 sections contained in the new brochure. The booklet contains complete selection data on Goodyear's line of steel cable V-belts. With this new engineering book, anyone with an ordinary mathematical background can solve problems of selection, installation and service on most any job where V-belts are used for transmission of power.

(Request Item No. E-37)

Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Controls

Electrical Controls for the Textile Industry, available from Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co., contains detailed information on electrical controls that have been engineered and specifically constructed for textile applications and are not adaptations of present equipment. Arrow-Hart states that Type LM loom switch, one of the controls included in the booklet, employs a specially engineered starting mechanism in a lint-proof enclosure, which offers greater dependability, minimum maintenance and reduced fire hazard to textile mills. Design details for both the switch unit and the enclosure of the loom switch are given in the folder. N.E.M.A. Type XII enclosures for Arrow-Hart Type RA magnetic motor starters, it is claimed, insure superior performance and protection against lint and other breakdown materials, and are lighter and smaller than other controls of equal rating. Arrow-Hart officials say that space and weight savings are accomplished because of the exclusive Arrow-Hart right-angle starter design, in which a small magnet, multiplying its force through a bellcrank lever principle, is able to do the work of a much larger and heavier direct-acting magnet. Because of right-angle design, it is stated that Arrow-Hart Type RAC combination starters in N.E.M.A. XII enclosures also provide weight and space savings. These starters, like other Arrow-Hart textile controls, provide full protection against lint because of the neoprene gasket which is retained by both a channel and by cement in the enclosure. (Request Item No. E-38)

Hydrogen Peroxide Analysis

A critical summary of the most useful methods of assaying hydrogen peroxide solutions at all concentrations and under almost every conceivable condition is presented in Becco Research and Development Dept. Bulletin No. 59 just issued by Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co. Inc. For dilute solutions up to 1% concentration the bulletin describes how titanium sulfate, ferrous sulfate, or iodide solutions can be used for detection of H_2O_2, and quantitative measurement when used in conjunction with photo-electric colorimetry or spectrophotometry. Direct spectrophotometry in the ultraviolet region or polarography are mentioned as alternatives for estimating small amounts of hydrogen peroxide. In the analysis of moderately dilute solutions in the concentration range of 1% to 6% H_2O_2, the bulletin points out that volumetric titration is most commonly used. Kingzett's method,

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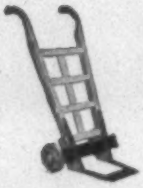

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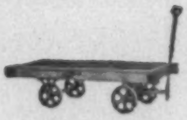

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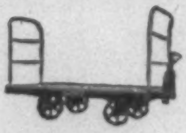

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permanganate, and ceric sulfate titration methods as well as a gas volumetric method and spectrophotometry are described. Moderately to highly concentrated solutions in the range of 6% to 90% H_2O_2 are best measured by permanganate titrimetry, according to the bulletin. Also, the refractive index and the density of aqueous H_2O_2 solutions provide means for analysis in this concentration. Spectrophotometry can be used up to at least 50% H_2O_2, the bulletin states. Above 90% H_2O_2, the bulletin points out that measurement of the concentration of water or other diluent would be the best principle, but no direct method has yet been developed. Refractometry or titration of weighed samples remain the most useful methods for the analysis of extremely concentrated solutions, according to the bulletin. Also included is an extensive bibliography of original literature on hydrogen peroxide. (Request Item No. E-39)

Water Treatment Processes

More than a dozen important water treatment processes are serving industry today. To explain these variations, how they work, the equipment they require and the type of water they produce, Rohm & Haas Co. has compiled a booklet entitled *If You Use Water.* Illustrated liberally with two-color flow diagrams, the booklet discusses the fundamentals of the 3 major classifications of industrial water treatment based on ion exchange: softening, dealkalization, and deionization. Under each of these classifications, the booklet presents the major process variations. For example, the deionization section describes multiple and mixed bed systems and why different types of water supplies require different *combinations* of ion exchange resins and equipment to produce effluent water of a given quality. The advantages of the various water treatment methods are discussed and interpreted in terms of the applications in specific industries. (Request Item No. E-40)

Roll Shaft Breakage

Engineers in the textile industry will find Rodney Hunt's latest report on industrial rolls particularly helpful. Entitled *Roll Shaft Breakage,* the report is the second one of a series concerned with basic roll engineering data. Prepared by Rodney Hunt Machine Co., these reports provide useful information relating to the design and selection of rolls for various plant applications. Report No. 2 covers the bending moment of shafts. Two different shaft designs are compared with respect to stress concentrations and breakage at these points.
(Request Item No. E-41)

Strip-O-Matic Story

An illustrated brochure telling the story of Strip-O-Matic, the virtually strip-free card clothing for all textile fibers, has been issued by the Benjamin Booth Co. This easy-to-read outline of the development and application of Strip-O-Matic will be of particular interest to mill readers seeking the benefit of use reports. Rear cover of the brochure lists the entire range of Strip-O-Matic gauges in both straight and bent-tooth designs in addition to a complete line of conventional card clothing manufactured by Booth. (Request Item No. E-42)

Induction Motor Selector

Designed to help in quickly choosing Reliance squirrel cage induction motors, both the new line and the current line, for applications ranging from 1 to 200 h.p., Bulletin B-2102 has been issued by Reliance Electric and Engineering Co. Termed a *Motor Selector,* the new bulletin lists performance characteristics, construction features, dimensions, price, and other information essential in ordering the "right motor for the job."
(Request Item No. E-43)

Spray Gun Motion Study

High-quality finishes at a minimum cost with less fatigue is the theme of *Spray Gun Motion Study,* published by DeVilbiss Co., spray painting equipment manufacturers. The booklet includes a description of the procedure in spraying various surfaces which are encountered in production spraying operations. To obtain maximum efficiency in production spraying, the publishers recommend studying the particular object to be sprayed for determination of the most effective gun movements. A continuity of motion in painting an article is an important element in increasing the efficiency of the

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spraying operation. It is pointed out the continuous motion should not be misinterpreted to mean that the spray gun must remain open throughout the operation. Correct triggering of the gun not only saves material, but it also reduces excessive overspray which can ruin a finish.
(Request Item No. E-44)

Electrical Modernization

Titled *Compete or Collapse,* a booklet on electrical modernization in industrial plants available from Westinghouse Electric Corp., points out that while modernization is the key to successful competition, the first step in any modernization program must be the efficient distribution of electrical power. Special sections of the booklet, No. B-6133, show how a modern electrical system can (1) increase output, (2) lower operating cost, (3) reduce down-time and maintenance, and (4) increase safety and reduce safety protective rates. The principal elements of a modern electrical system are described and illustrated, and their advantages outlined. (Request Item No. E-45)

Calender For Resin Finishes

A multi-purpose calender, specially designed for resin finishes, is described in a new bulletin from the textile machinery division of McKiernan-Terry Corp. The bulletin explains how this calender can be used for friction, Schreiner or embossing services by simply changing rolls and gears to convert from one service to another. Many additional distinctive features are also graphically shown, including the ready accessibility of the bottom roll for turn-down or conversion, the simple positive adjustment of the roll after turn-down, the provision to adjust pressure across the face of the rolls, and the arrangement for lubricating the main bearings. (Request Item No. E-46)

CTR-7 Room Cleaner

An illustrated bulletin on the Parks-Cramer Co. Type CTR-7 room cleaner, designed for use in card rooms as well as in spinning rooms and other yarn processing departments in tandem with the Parks-Cramer frame cleaner, describes how the unit keeps lint from accumulating on ceiling, beams, walls, posts, lights, pipes, conduit, belts, shafting, overhead motors and (within limits and where justified) portions of machinery and areas near floor. Typical installations are illustrated and explained in the folder. (Request Item No. E-47)

Diatomite Filters

How filtration of water or other liquids for industrial use can be obtained simply, economically, and efficiently by means of Graver diatomite filters is described in Bulletin WC-115 by Graver Water Conditioning Co., a division of Graver Tank & Mfg. Co. Inc. Text, photographs, and schematic diagrams show typical arrangements of Graver diatomite filters and explain how the liquid to be treated is passed through a filtering medium consisting of a form of silica known as diatomaceous earth. The result is a very high degree of clarification. Diatomite filters are employed to remove oil from boiler feedwater and condensate and to clarify moderately turbid process water.
(Request Item No. E-48)

A.-C. Card Drive, Loom Motor

Features of Allis-Chalmers individual card drive which result in increased production and a cleaner product are described in Bulletin 51B7867 released by the company. The drive consists of a 1½ h.p., 1,740-r.p.m. Quick-Clean motor, a single-groove, B section Texrope adjustable sheave, a size B 35 Texrope V-belt, a mercury clutch with single-groove sheave for B belt, a steel motor support plate, and a Falk right-angle gear reducer with drilled and tapped holes for attachment of torque arm. Approximate over-all dimensions of the drive as given in the bulletin are 19⅞" high, 18" long, 11⅛" deep. It weighs approximately 185 lbs.

Construction features of Allis-Chalmers loom motors (Type APKL) are described in another new bulletin, 51B711B. According to the bulletin, the motors are of totally enclosed cast iron construction, have a solid cast iron stator frame and heavy cast iron bearing housings. The rotor is of die cast aluminum construction and has integrally

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TUFFER PRODUCTS Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos and Silk Cards • Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets. Top Flats Re-covered and extra sets loaned at all plants. Lickerins and Garnet Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plants • Midgley Patented, and Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards • Top Flat Chains cast fans for effective heat dissipation. The stator windings are of heavy Formvar magnet wire and the bulletin points out that the stator is multiple dipped in insulating varnish and baked after each dip. There is no soldering or brazing but compression type connectors are used to unite coil groups, phase jumpers and leads. Extra insulation between phases is provided as additional protection. The motors are available in speeds of 1,200 and 1,800 r.p.m. at ¾, 1, 1½ and 2 h.p. with either grease lubricated ball bearings, which can be lubricated in service, or with waste packed sleeve bearings. (Request Item No. E-49)

G. E. Electrical Drives

Two bulletins on electrical drives for the textile industry have been announced by General Electric Co. GEA-5993 presents information on new adjustable-frequency drive systems for synthetic fiber machinery. It explains how electrically co-ordinated drives offer many opportunities for increasing flexibility, reliability, operating speeds, and accuracy, and reducing maintenance and costs. The second bulletin, GEA-5258A, concerns adjustable-speed warper drives. It tells how modern electric drives are designed to enable textile operators to warp at higher speeds, reduce yarn breaks and lost ends, and improve beam quality.
(Request Item No. E-50)

Engineered Materials Handling

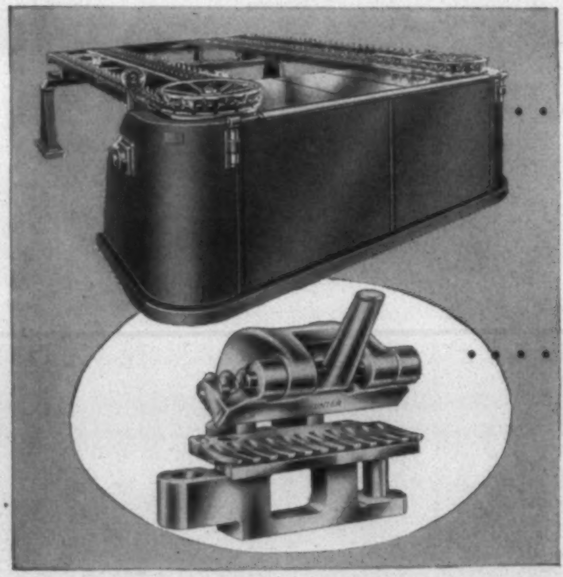
Engineered Materials Handling Systems, offered by Gifford-Wood Co., describes and illustrates specific industrial examples of Gifford-Wood's material handling systems, including: complete handling system for bulk chemicals, drum-handling system for chemical processing; coal-handling system for industrial plants; and tray elevator for textile industry. Each system is described, illustrated and diagrammed. The bulletin, No. 400, gives technical information on Gifford-Wood's enclosed elevator for handling chemicals, and covers en masse, screw, vibrating, flight, slat, and belt conveyors. A section on mechanical methods of transferring or feeding bulk materials includes illustrations and text on 9 different types of elevators, conveyors and feeders. The bulletin covers Gifford-Wood's contract construction and special-purpose units such as chemical breakers, dust-tight gates, screw feeders and drum dumpers. Concluding pages tell of the Gifford-Wood bulk-test service. Offer invites submission of samples of bulk materials to determine most efficient way of handling. (Request Item No. E-51)

Sealing Leaks And Cracks

An illustrated repair handbook showing in detail methods for a wide range of plant repairs with Smooth-On repair cements, has been announced by Smooth-On Mfg. Co. Text and illustrations present repair methods for leaks in pipes, boilers, radiators, concrete and cinder blocks and sheet and plate metal. Other sections show how to tighten loose parts in metal, wood or plastics with Smooth-On repair cements. The repair cements are also used to anchor screws, posts and other grips and supports in masonry. A directory describes the 12 Smooth-On repair cements and their variety of repair jobs. A table lists the physical data of each repair cement. (Request Item No. E-52)

Hobbs Alquist Winder

Now Constant Tension From Start to Finish in Winding Roll-Fed Material is the title of a four-page folder just issued on the new Hobbs Alquist winder by Hobbs Mfg. Co. The Alquist is described as a new technological development, a radically different type of winder that provides a high quality of rewound material never before possible. It is said to protect even the most delicate materials from stretching, breaking or contracting. The Alquist is said to consist of a specially engineered squirrel cage type 3-phase a.c. motor, flange-mounted to a gear reducer to provide proper output shaft speed. Operation is entirely independent of the main machine drive, it is pointed out. The winder may either be direct coupled or chained to the rewind shaft and plugged into any 3-phase power outlet. Operation is described as exceptionally simple. Once a knob is set to the desired tension, no further attention is said to be required. The folder illustrates that torque increase is



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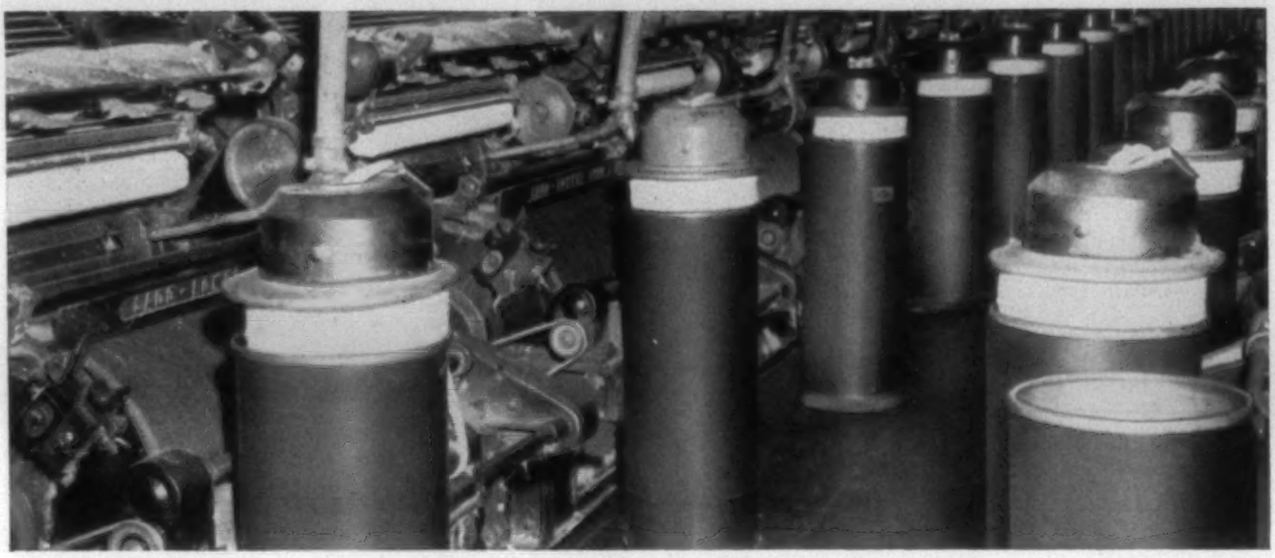

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sensed automatically as the diameter of the rewind material builds up and the speed of the motor decreases in direct proportion. The h.p. remains constant as does the tension exerted on the material. It is claimed that constant tension can be maintained in a roll build-up of as high as 10 to 1. Maintenance is cited to be as negligible as with any normal a.c. motor, as there are no brushes or tubes involved.

(Request Item No. E-53)

Fork Truck Efficiency Test

Preventive maintenance can save many dollars in the operation of materials handling equipment. Mercury Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., has announced a folder titled *Fork Truck Efficiency Test Tells When Corrective Measures Are Needed*. All the necessary information is included to determine the condition of the fork truck tested.

How Trailability Determines Tractor-Trailer Aisle Widths is the subject of another folder offered by Mercury Mfg. Co. Setting aisle-widths to take advantage of maximum floor area without interfering with materials handling is a consideration in these days of high cost per square foot.

(Request Item No. E-54)

Specially-Designed Industrial Trucks

The application of specially-designed industrial trucks where handling jobs cannot be mechanized in any other way, or where basic truck handling economies can be further increased, is the subject of a new brochure by Elwell-Parker Electric Co. "Specials" are often prescribed for handling of unusual loads, to solve difficult operating conditions, save investment in new plant facilities, mechanize costly manual handling jobs, increase plant safety, answer floor loading problems, and to reduce maintenance costs of standard trucks operating under severe conditions. The literature contains more than a dozen actual case histories describing how specially designed trucks solved specific problems. Each example is illustrated, with the text presented in a convenient "problem" and "solution" form. In addition, one section is devoted to drawings and explanatory text covering available attachments for use with fork trucks.

(Request Item No. E-55)

Canvas Baskets

Catalog No. 3, offered by W. T. Lane & Bros. Inc., covers more than 89 baskets, hampers and trucks for mill use. The bulletin illustrates 13 individual styles, including doffing, stacking, and general utility baskets; round-taper, elevated, and narrow-aisle trucks; and a heavy-duty shipping hamper. Complete dimensions are given for all containers covered. Included in the catalog are keyed detail photographs illustrating such construction features as special steel frame, plasticized duck covering, extra-wide longitudinal shoes and crossboards, and rubber wheels with self-lubricating bearings. A replaceable-parts section covers casters, duck body, shoe and crossboard styles, and available caster arrangements.

(Request Item No. E-56)

Directory Of Laboratories

The *Directory of Commercial and College Laboratories*, hitherto compiled and published by the National Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce, will be published in the future by the American Society for Testing Materials, according to a recent agreement between the organizations. First published in 1927, the directory has been periodically revised. It provides interested persons with information concerning the location of testing laboratories together with the types of commodities and the nature of the investigations the laboratories are prepared to undertake. A.S.T.M. is now gathering data for the revised edition of the directory. Every known testing laboratory will be requested to furnish information about its testing activities. Efforts will be made to reach laboratories not now listed through appropriate notices in the technical and business press.

The directory is designed to be of assistance to the large numbers of purchasers who are not equipped to make their own acceptance tests and therefore have hesitated to buy on specifications. The knowledge that they can, at any time, call upon testing laboratories to check deliveries made to them on specifications should induce many purchasers to take full advantage of the specification method of buying. It will also be of value to small manufacturers and others who are seeking testing laboratory services in the evaluation of raw materials and finished products.

Until the revised A.S.T.M. directory is completed, the present directory, National Bureau of Standards Miscellaneous Publication M187, published in 1947, will continue to be available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

(Request Item No. E-57)

Minneapolis-Honeywell Literature

Three subjects are covered in literature recently offered by the industrial division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Bulletin 6430 describes the new Brown dual temperature controller, a versatile and rugged instrument which incorporates two complete systems for measuring, indicating, and controlling two temperatures. Bulletin includes information on application, control forms and ranges.

Bulletin 9050, *Instrumentation for Steam Generation*, is a convenient, one-source reference for all products of Honeywell's industrial division applicable to steam generation. Chief plant engineers will find this bulletin useful to select instrumentation for modernization programs of package boilers.

Catalog 2320 describes all types of flow meters. It includes indicating, recording, in-

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tegrating and controlling instruments of both evenly graduated and square root types, as well as area meters and differential converters. Also included is a section on flow approximations and installation information. (Request Item No. E-58)

Packaged Automatic Boilers

An 8-page Bulletin 1230 describes Orr & Sembower's new line of simplified Powermaster packaged automatic boilers for firing light oil or gas. The oil-firing equipment is a simplified mechanical pressure atomizing burner. For gas-firing a specially designed pre-mixing gas burner is utilized. Combination units adaptable to firing either gas or oil may be obtained. The new unit is built in 9 sizes from 15 through 100 h.p., thus covering steam requirements to about 3,450 lb./hr. as well as hot water designs. Details of design and construction, cutaway view, and sample specifications are contained in the new bulletin. (Request Item No. E-59)

Repairing Pipe Leaks

M. B. Skinner Co. has published Catalog GW showing clamps and saddles for steel or cast iron pipe. It contains large color illustrations and cross section detail drawings of the company's line of pipe repair clamps, service fittings and drilling equipment, plus complete descriptions and specifications. Several completely new products are shown for the first time. A series of installation pictures and captions for each clamp provide clear and concise, step by step, instructions for the repair of all types of pipe leaks. (Request Item No. E-60)

Controlled Volume Pumps

Milton Roy Co. has released another in its current series of technical manuals, *Technical Paper 63,* dealing with the installation and maintenance of controlled volume pumps. Under separate headings the manual describes correct procedure for connection of suction piping and discharge piping, flushing connections, breaking in packing, etc. Other headings include preventive maintenance, replacing packing, checking the pump (in operation), and recommended spare parts. A trouble-shooting chart lists the most common difficulties encountered with this type equipment, describes the symptoms, causes and remedies. The paper concludes with a description of the information required by the pump manufacturers to properly assist users to obtain maximum service life from the equipment.

(Request Item No. E-61)

Storage Battery Maintenance

A pocket-sized booklet on storage battery maintenance has been announced by Exide Industrial Division of Electric Storage Battery Co. The booklet breaks down battery care to seven basic rules, each emphasized with a catchy cartoon treatment and a minimum of explanatory text. Measuring only 4½" by 7", the booklet is particularly suitable for distribution to maintenance personnel and others who might have to deal with batteries. According to the company, the lively presentation makes the booklet both useful and interesting to anyone associated even indirectly with batteries, such as purchasing department personnel, industrial operators and members of industrial plant engineering departments. It is entitled *Seven Rules for Maintaining Your Exide Ironclad Battery.* (Request Item No. E-62)

Ratchet-Lever Hoist

Bulletin SP on safety-pull ratchet-lever hoists is available from the Coffing Hoist Co. This bulletin describes the entire line of ratchet-lever hoists, including both roller and coil-chain models, with capacities ranging from ¾ to 15 tons. In addition to features, specifications, and special hooks, the bulletin illustrates the ratchet-pawl construction that eliminates friction brakes and the quick-disassembly feature of the coil-chain hoists. Action pictures of various hoist uses complete the information.

(Request Item No. E-63)

Lockwood Greene Services

Lockwood Greene Engineers Inc. has announced publication of a 98-page brochure describing the services offered by the company. The brochure is generously illustrated with pictures of Lockwood Greene projects including cotton mills, woolen and worsted mills, hosiery and knitgoods mills and finishing plants. Free copies of the brochure may be obtained by writing the Lockwood Greene company in care of this magazine. The company asks that you include your present title with your request.

(Request Item No. E-64)

Custom-Built Work Platforms

The latest Ballymore Co. folder describes all-steel portable and stationary platforms custom-fitted to each work requirement. Increased production, safety, and convenience in working at high levels are shown to be prime considerations in Ballymore work platform design. Platforms for large equipment repair, production operations, maintenance, and other uses are described and shown. Details of Ballymore platform construction are given.

(Request Item No. E-65)

Self-Operated Flow Regulator

A new self-contained flow regulating device for clean gas-free liquids is described and illustrated in Fischer & Porter Co.'s Catalog No. 10-F-70 (4 pages). A constant flow rate is maintained by means of energy derived from the flow stream itself, without external power supply. The regulator is unaffected by position and may be equipped with a diaphragm motor valve for remote setting of control point. Catalog 10-F-70 is available on request to this magazine.

(Request Item No. E-66)

Flow Control Problems

A 4-page catalog, *Solve These Flow Control Problems,* has been announced by A-P Controls Corp. The catalog illustrates standard and custom-built flow control valves for starting, stopping, mixing, blending, metering, measuring and controlling pressure, level, temperature and expansion in refrigeration, heating, air conditioning or industrial applications. Concise descriptions are included on capacity ranges, connection and orifice sizes, lift, etc. for each gas, oil, liquid or refrigerant control. The manufacturer's custom engineering service is also described. Copies of this catalog may be obtanied by writing this magazine.

(Request Item No. E-67)

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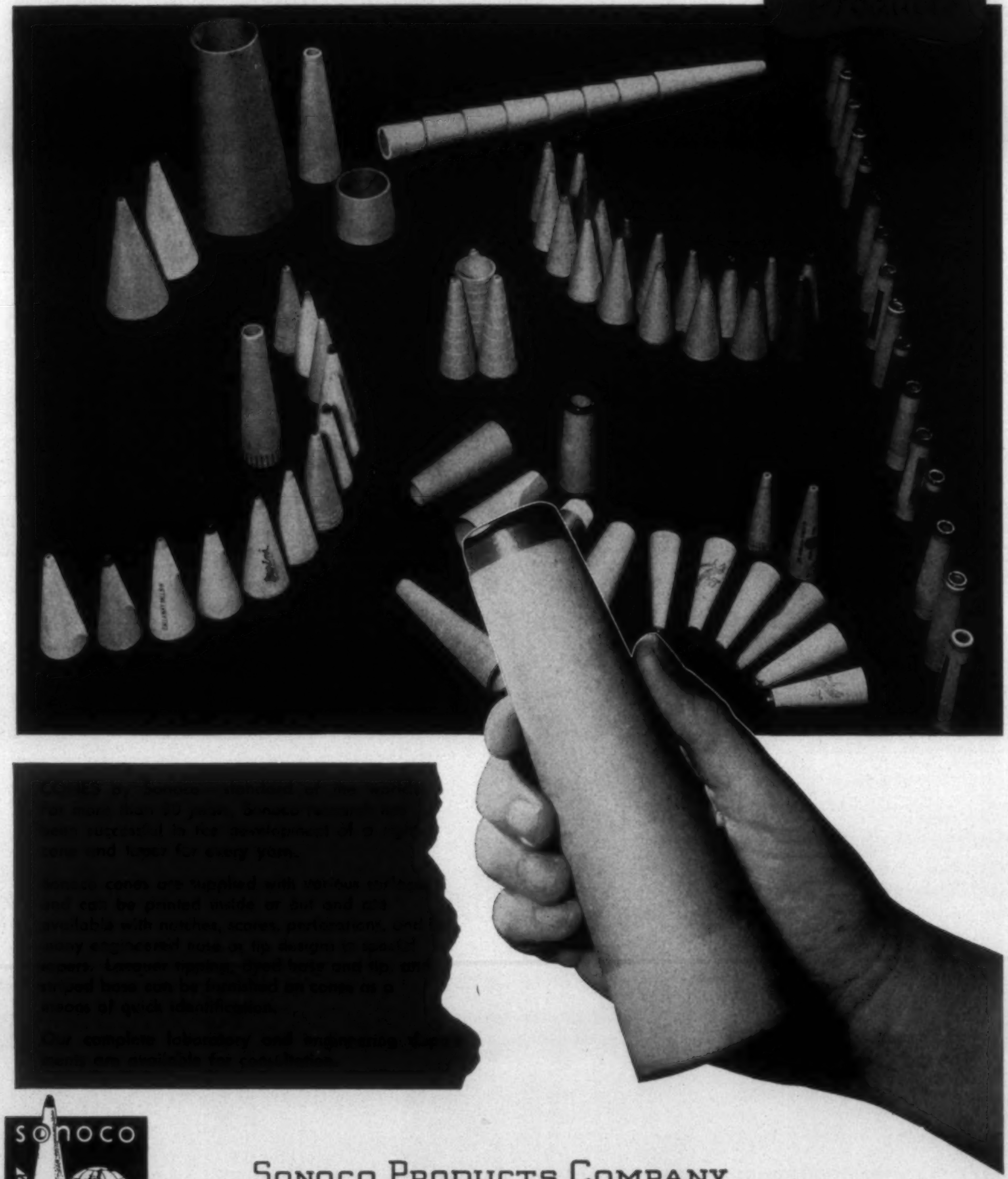

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Vol. 80 May 1954 No. 5

textile bulletin

Editor	James McAden Jr.
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Emily Kerns	*Inquiry and Reader Service*

TEXTILE BULLETIN is devoted to the dissemination of information and the exchange of opinion relative to the spinning and weaving phases of the textile industry, as well as the dyeing and finishing of yarns and woven fabrics. Appropriate material, technical and otherwise, is solicited and paid for at regular rates. Opinions expressed by contributors are theirs and not necessarily those of the editors and publishers. ¶ Subscription rates are: one year payable in advance, $1.50; three years payable in advance, $3.00; one year, Canada, $3.00; one year, other countries in Postal Union, $5.00; single copies, 25 cents. ¶ A companion monthly journal, THE KNITTER, is published by Clark Publishing Co. and devoted to the interests of the knitgoods manufacturing industry.

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Walsh-Healey Showdown Looms Ahead

(Editorial Report)

The big fight over Walsh-Healey looms ahead and the eyes of all industry are on the textile mills as they become the first major industry to challenge the Secretary of Labor's wage determinations under this piece of legislation which stays on the books despite the many efforts to repeal it. The court battle ahead would seem to revolve largely around such questions as: What, precisely, is a "locality?" How big can a locality be? Can it conceivably be construed to mean the entire United States?

Before the court battle ever ends, it is quite possible that efforts may be made to get through Congress an amendment spelling out the meaning of "locality," in which case the matter could become, after a fashion, a race between the judiciary and the Congress. But that is mere speculation. The issue in the courts is whether the Secretary of Labor has the legal authority to set or "determine" nationwide minimum wage rates for every industry in the country which does business with the government. Involved is the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act of 1936.

A test case has been shaping up now for months. After several preliminary skirmishes already, it may be finally heard by the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia by mid-Summer. It is considered, of course, a foregone conclusion that the litigation will then be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. That could take months.

Under the Walsh-Healey Act various Secretaries of Labor have promulgated wage determinations for some 50 American industries and in all but a handful of these, the determinations were made on a nationwide basis. So, obviously, the decision in the textile cases will be significant for every industry in America.

What, then, is Walsh-Healey?

It will be recalled that the Walsh-Healey Act sets up certain qualifications which must be adhered to by those performing a contract for the United States Government in an amount exceeding $10,000. When the act was passed in 1936 the United States Supreme Court had recently ruled the N.R.A. invalid and it thus became "stop-gap" legislation between N.R.A. and the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. In spite of that, however, efforts to repeal the act have thus far proved unsuccessful.

Section 1 (b) of the Walsh-Healey Act provides as follows: "That all persons employed by the contractor in the manufacture or furnishing of the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment used in the performance of the contract will be paid, without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account, not less than the minimum wages as determined by the Secretary of Labor to be the prevailing minimum wages for persons employed on similar work or in the particular or similar industries or groups of industries currently operating in the locality in which the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment are to be manufactured or furnished under said contract . . ."

The courts had held that no manufacturer or private citizen had any standing in court in opposing the Secretary of Labor's actions under the Walsh-Healey Act, and presumably only the government itself could challenge the secretary, as established in the Lukens Steel Co. case. However, in the Summer of 1952 Congress passed an amendment to the Defense Production Act known as the "Fulbright Amendment," which was considered as giving manufacturers for the first time the legal right to challenge acts of the Secretary of Labor as they related to the Walsh-Healey Act.

On Jan. 15, 1953, the Secretary of Labor, who at that time was Maurice J. Tobin, issued a nationwide wage determination for the textile industry of $1 an hour to become effective Feb. 21, 1953. A few days before the effective date, however, some 200 textile mills—a few in New England, but most of them in the South—filed suit contesting the wage determination and were granted a preliminary injunction staying the effective date. Pending final determination of the litigation, the preliminary injunction remains in effect. By its terms mills receiving government contracts must post bond to cover the $1 minimum wage requirement should the secretary's order finally be sustained.

In the midst of all this, several amendments to the Walsh-Healey Act were proposed in the last session of Congress. One of these, introduced by Representative Rogers (R., Mass.) would in effect spell out "locality" as meaning the United States. Another, introduced by Senators Green (D., R. I.) and Pastore (D., R. I.) would repeal the provisions of the so-called Fulbright amendment which permits manufacturers to appeal the Secretary of Labor's wage determinations to the courts.

While the issues at stake are considered obviously to transcend sectionalism, the litigation nevertheless has all earmarks of the familiar old New England-South controversy, due to the fact that the textile industry is directly involved. Supporting the Department of Justice in defending the suit are the United Textile Workers of America (A.F.L.), the Textile Workers Union of America (C.I.O.) and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which represents the New England segment of the industry. New England textile mills are, in general, organized; the great majority in the South are not.

Southern mills—some 80 per cent of the industry is in the South—and a few New England mills are members of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, which has its headquarters in Charlotte. The A.C.M.I., however, is not a party to the suit, the action having been brought by individual mills. It was doubtful, in fact, that a trade association could bring such a suit as was brought by the individual mills. An A.C.M.I. statement at the time of the Department of Labor hearing, however, said:

> We will not urge that wages at any point are too high and should be lower, or that they are high enough and should be held where they are. Likewise, we will not urge that wages at any point are too low and should be raised.
>
> Our whole conception is that this hearing has no purpose except to inquire and determine what minimum wages are in fact being paid and what minimum wages do in fact prevail in the localities where textile manufacturing is carried on.

In the brief filed by the A.C.M.I. with the labor department during the formal wage determination hearing, the contentions of the Southern cotton and synthetics mills were unfolded by this statement:

> The secretary's duty and his authority extend only to ascertaining the declaring what minimum wages are in fact prevailing in a given locality. He has neither duty nor power to name a minimum wage which he thinks in the light of all considerations should be paid in a locality—but only to find out and declare what is the prevailing minimum wage which is actually, and in fact, being paid in that locality (The brief said further that the Court of Appeals in the Lukens Steel case emphasized that the secretary's grouping of 14 states together as a "locality" went so far beyond any possible proper application of the word "locality" as to defeat its meaning and to constitute an attempt arbitrarily to disregard the statutory mandate.

Throughout the hearing the institute maintained that it was not the responsibility of the industry to tell the secretary what constituted a locality. However, it was obvious, said the A.C.M.I., that neither the United States nor any group of states could constitute a "locality" in the meaning of Section I(b) of the Walsh-Healey Act. This section of the act provides that the secretary is to determine "the prevailing minimum wages for persons employed on similar work or in the particular or similar industries or groups of industries currently operating in the locality in which the materials, supplies, articles or equipment are to be manufactured or furnished under said contract. . . ."

At the hearing both the government and the industry cited the legislative history of the Walsh-Healey Act in efforts to prove their varying contentions in regard to the meaning of the word "locality." Witnesses for the government and the unions sought to lay the groundwork for an industry-wide determination by testimony intended to show that textile products are competitive on a national basis, and that whether a mill is situated in Maine or Texas, it sells its products in the national market.

Pending actual trial of the cotton-synthetics mills' case in the Federal Court, the Justice Department sent questionnaires to the complaining mills asking additional information on the impact of the wage order.

The question of the legality and/or the necessity of the questionnaires provided the basis for a preliminary skirmish in U. S. District Court in May, the attorneys for the mills contending they were too complicated. The court overruled some of the objections, sustained others and told the government it could resubmit certain of the questions in more simplified form. Government attorneys contended that before the mills can claim damages from the Secretary's order, they must show what the damage is or is likely to be. Expressing belief the great bulk of the industry is already paying a $1 minimum, they said the government is "merely asking the court to lift the paper curtain which the plaintiffs seek to lower."

The 200-odd plaintiff mills represent about 40 per cent of the cotton textile industry. Industry spokesmen contend that while the Walsh-Healey Act, a piece of "stop-gap" legislation between N.R.A. and passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938, appears to deal only with minimum wages rates, experience has long proved that any adjustment in minimum rates is reflected in adjustments throughout the entire wage structure.

Reflections On Atlantic City

The purpose of any trade show is two-fold; for exhibitors it is to expose their products and services to potential users, for visitors it is to analyze the same products and services for their potential in reducing manufacturing costs or improving quality. The recent American Textile Machinery Exhibition filled the bill in both respects. Those in the textile industry who either influence purchasing or actually sign purchase orders were there, and they were exposed to a wide variety of promising materials and methods.

If the above introduction to the subject is too innocuous, let us then proceed to the passing on, without comment, of several statements about Atlantic City 1954 from both mill men and suppliers:

Mill Executive A: "When you think of the enormous amount there is to see—of interest to so many types of people—and the crowds that are up there, and think of the small amount of time you have to stay, you realize you get a smattering out of it but do not get any concrete information."

Exhibitor A: "We have often thought that the mills would get more out of shows if they would assign each man a particular manufacturing category to cover. Let one man cover one or more phases of yarn production, another weaving, another finishing and still another plant services."

Mill Executive B: "Our men have just returned from Atlantic City, and within six months we will want to send them to the show at Greenville, S. C. The Southern Textile Exposition has established a pattern of holding its shows in the Fall of even-numbered years. We presume that following the Greenville show this coming October, subse-

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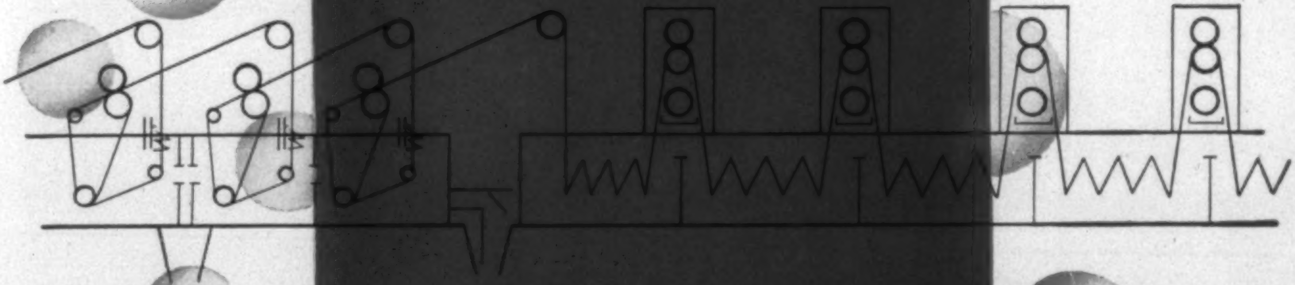

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quent Southern Textile Expositions will be scheduled for Fall 1956 and Fall 1958. Already the American Textile Machinery Exhibition has announced that its next Atlantic City show will be in April 1958. Thus, in 1958 we will have the same situation as this year. I am wondering if something couldn't be done toward scheduling the two shows approximately 12 months apart."

Exhibitor B: "That's reasonable, and might be worked out. But actually, we envision the American Textile Machinery Exhibition becoming a capital equipment show and the Southern Textile Exposition becoming primarily a supply—for want of a better word—show. We manufacture and sell sizing materials. We had a feeling at Atlantic City that most of the people who came by our booth were being courteous, but that they were preoccupied with getting on to the inspection of major machinery. It would suit us just as well to have a booth at Greenville, give up our Atlantic City space to some firm which needs more room to display its capital equipment."

Mill Executive C: "I noticed numbers of representatives from Japan, India, Germany, etc.; they were sketching machinery designs and taking pictures, with no intention of buying but just getting back to their own countries and incorporating new ideas into their own machinery. This is something that I think should not be permitted."

Exhibitor C: "This has to be considered in light of the fact that representatives of our textile industry turn up at the European shows and do the same thing. At Atlantic City the guards were told to check all cameras, but that didn't prevent some visitors from having a second camera under their coats and using it when they got inside."

Mill Executive D: "Our men were very impressed with what they saw. We didn't actually order any new machinery on exhibit, but we certainly are giving serious consideration to it."

Exhibitor D: "The success of a trade show does not hinge on orders written during the show, but on the amount of business stirred up for the future. How many people ever bought a new car at an automobile show?"

Increased Textile Consumption

The civilian per capita consumption of all textile fibers will increase from a current annual rate of 36 pounds to about 47 pounds by 1976, Willard C. Wheeler, marketing and business economics consultant for Anderson & Cairns Inc., advertising agency, predicts.

Mr. Wheeler, who several months ago made public an extensive production projection for the next 20 years and received wide coverage in both the trade and consumer press, bases his newest supporting prediction on a detailed study of the civilian per capita consumption growth from 1920 to the present as reported by the Textile Economics Bureau in *Textile Organon.*

"There is a general economic cycle of 208 months or 17⅓ years in industry which is broken down into two major parts of six and 11 years," Mr. Wheeler points out, adding, "In order to accurately measure growth trend, it is necessary to take this cycle into account." This was done by measuring growth from high to high and low to low in cyclical years. In the economic cycle, the highs occurred in 1925, 1936, 1942 and 1953 and the lows in 1921, 1932, 1938 and 1949. "The future schedule anticipates lows in 1955, 1966 and 1972 and highs in 1959, 1970 and 1976," Mr. Wheeler states.

"If the growth trend in per capita textile fiber consumption continues as it has in the past, it will come to approximately the figure of 47 pounds reached in the projection to 1976. Anyone who maintains that it will not must assume the burden of proof that improvement in the American standard of living is going to come to a sudden halt after nearly 200 years of progress," Mr. Wheeler concludes.

Lease, Rent, Buy On Installment?

Plans for the leasing of textile machinery that have been announced in recent weeks closely coincide with the emphasis on modernization that has been spurred by the recent American Textile Machinery Exhibition. The question of whether to lease or to buy has been kicked around considerably and possible advantages and disadvantages enumerated far and wide. It would be interesting to know just what response the firms that are sponsoring the leasing plans have had on the offers. To go back even further, it would be interesting to know just what the firms had in mind when they formulated plans for leasing machinery.

As already reported, the lease plans offered to date provide for the long-term leasing of machinery. Outright purchases can be made during the running of the leasing terms or at the end of the leasing period. The purchase price of machines being rented reduces steadily with the depreciation of the machines. This means that rented machines are always available for outright purchase at a fair market price.

Advantages cited for the system include the tax savings it makes possible since the lessees may write the rental costs off as operating expenses. Then, too, it would permit the immediate replacement of obsolescent machinery without a substantial outlay of capital. This would enable a mill to maintain working capital and keep up with the modernization trend too.

On the other hand, a number of disadvantages have been claimed for the method. Some machinery men feel that leases or rentals would cost more money than outright purchases since some lease plans call for payment of two-thirds of the value of the machinery within the first three years. Others fear that the tax savings feature of the method could be discredited by the Bureau of Internal Revenue at any time. The problem of maintenance is another disadvantage cited. It stands to reason that the average mill would not be as concerned with preventive maintenance on a rented machine as it would be on its own. And what if times get bad and business falls off? Would machinery manufacturers be overwhelmed with lease cancellations? Various other disadvantages are also pointed out, including the necessity to maintain a bulk of paperwork in keeping records on rentals, maintenance schedules, contract terms, etc.; the fact that stockholders wouldn't have control of the machinery; and the fact that the method would help the weaklings who would then cut prices to unfair levels.

It seems logical to assume that other machinery manufacturers are wary of a leasing arrangement or else they too would be talking leasing. The fact is that a number of them have stated that they are receptive to the idea, but that they haven't had any inquiries from anybody that wants

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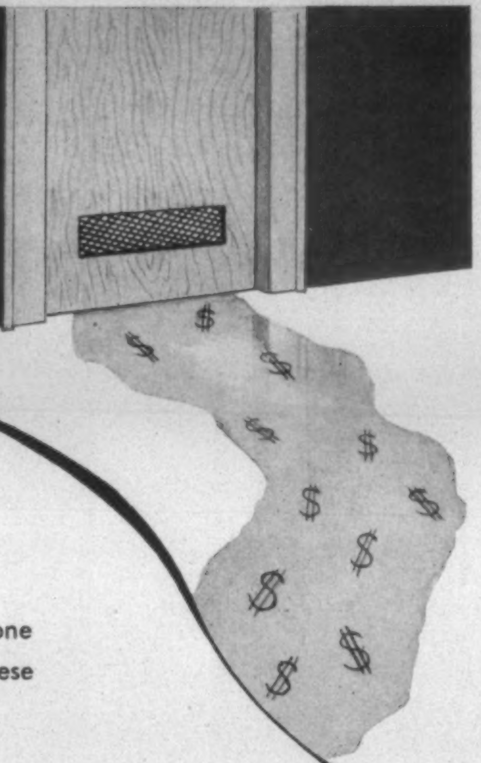

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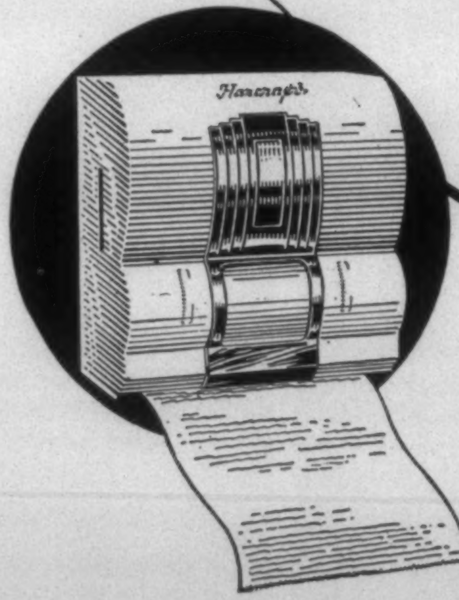

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to lease. Most seem to think that while the lease plan has its merits a better solution is a more realistic depreciation rate for tax purposes. As reported previously, such a plan is now before Congress. The House has already passed the revision and it is expected to get through the Senate. And although the revision is a great deal more liberal in depreciation allowances than the present structure, it too has been the subject of criticism. The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, for one, has fought for more liberalization saying that, although the plan now under consideration is a step in the right direction, it is inadequate when compared with foreign systems of write-off. Roger Milliken, chairman of the group, has appeared before the Committee on Finance of the Senate with facts and figures to prove to the legislators that American producers are operating at a disadvantage. Comparing policies here and abroad, Mr. Milliken stated, ". . . when an American business buys a new machine tool it will take, on the average, 16 2/3 years to recover this outlay through depreciation, whereas . . . . foreign businesses have been permitted to charge off the entire cost in from one to five years."

With this prospect of something good from Washington in the way of tax reductions, the argument for leasing is somewhat weakened. On the other hand, for a mill that does not have the capital to begin with, leasing could be most attractive, especially where it is hard to arrange a loan.

We don't wish to theorize, but it may well be that the leasing proposition may create interest in the purchase of new machinery just by pointing out the desirability of modernization. In other words, a plant that feels it cannot afford to buy capital equipment at the present gets interested in leasing the machinery it needs. Looking further into the leasing method, the mill realizes it *has* to have new machinery and then decides to buy it outright.

Whether leasing appeals to you or not depends, probably, on how well off you are.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1954 —

May 24-26 (M-W)—Insurance conference, A.M.A., Hotel Statler, New York City.

May 27-29 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **SOUTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MFRS. ASSN.**, The Cloister, Sea Island, Ga.

May 31-June 3 (M-Th)—**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MAN-MADE FIBERS**, Paris, France.

June 4-5 (F-Sa)—Outing, **SOUTH CENTRAL SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Chattanooga (Tenn.) Golf and Country Club.

June 7-10 (M-Th)—**SOCIETY OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY**, Municipal Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

June 8-11 (Tu-F)—Annual conference, **THE TEXTILE INSTITUTE** (held jointly with Society of Dyers and Colourists), Grand Hotel, Scarborough, England.

June 10-12 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **S.T.A.**, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 11 (F)—Reunion and outing, **PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE INSTITUTE ALUMNI ASSN.**, Manufacturers Golf and Country Club, Oreland, Pa.

June 11-12 (F-Sa)—Summer outing, **PIEDMONT SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

June 13-18 (Su-F)—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS** (with concurrent Exhibit of Testing and Scientific Apparatus), Sherman and Morrison Hotels, Chicago, Ill.

June 21-23 (M-W)—General management conference, **AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSN.**, Hotel Statler, New York City.

Sept. 13-14 (M-Tu)—Fall meeting, **THE FIBER SOCIETY** (Textile Technical Federation of Canada and Canadian Assn. of Textile Colourists and Chemists as hosts), McGill University, Montreal, Que., Canada.

Sept. 15-18 (W-Sa)—National convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Atlanta (Ga.) Biltmore Hotel.

Sept. 23-24 (Th-F)—Annual meeting, **COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSN.**, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

*Sept. 25 (Sa)—Slashing and weaving meeting, **ALABAMA TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES**, Thach Auditorium, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

Sept. 28-30 (Tu-Th)—**INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING AND MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION**: concurrent short course Sept. 27-30 and competition Sept. 28-30 (sponsored by Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers), Chicago (Ill.) Coliseum.

Oct. 4-8 (M-F)—**SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION**, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

*Oct. 7-8 (Th-F)—**CHEMICAL FINISHING CONFERENCE** (sponsored by National Cotton Council of America), Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Oct. 12-15 (Tu-F)—**NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION** (sponsored by American Chemical Society), Chicago (Ill.) Coliseum.

Oct. 14-15 (Th-F)—Convention, **THE QUARTERMASTER ASSN.**, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Oct. 14-15 (Th-F)—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MFRS. ASSN.**, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

†Oct. 16 (Sa)—Annual meeting, **PIEDMONT SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Barringer, Charlotte, N. C.

*Oct. 18-22 (M-F)—**NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION** (sponsored by National Safety Council), Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 23 (Sa)—Slashing and weaving meeting, **TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES OF GEORGIA**, A. French Textile School, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

*Nov. 11-12 (Th-F)—Annual convention, **CARDED YARN ASSN.**, Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Nov. 15-17 (M-W)—Fifth **NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON STANDARDS** (sponsored by American Standards Assn.), Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

Dec. 4 (Sa)—**SOUTH CENTRAL SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dec. 11 (Sa)—**SOUTHEASTERN SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

— 1955 —

Jan. 24-27 (M-Th)—**PLANT MAINTENANCE & ENGINEERING SHOW**, International Amphitheatre, and **CONFERENCE**, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 27-29 (Th-Sa)—Annual meeting, **TEXTILE DIV., AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL**, Clemson (S. C.) College.

Jan. 31-Feb. 1 (M-Tu)—Annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA**, Hotel Shamrock, Houston, Tex.

Mar. 31-Apr. 2 (Th-Sa)—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN COTTON MFRS. INSTITUTE**, Palm Beach (Fla.) Biltmore Hotel.

*Apr. 28-30 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **DELTA KAPPA PHI** Textile Fraternity, Lowell (Mass.) Technological Institute.

*May 16-20 (M-F)—**MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION**, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

June 16-18 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSN.**, Mayview Manor and Green Park Hotel, Blowing Rock, N. C.

June 25-July 10 (Sa-Su)—**INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE EXHIBITION**, Brussels, Belgium.

Sept. 21-23 (W-F)—National convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

— 1956 —

Sept. 10-12 (M-W)—National convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

— 1957 —

Fall—National convention, **AMERICAN ASSN. OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS**, Boston, Mass.

— 1958 —

*Apr. 28-May 2 (M-F)—**AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXPOSITION**, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.

Listed for the first time this month.** **‡Tentative listing.** **†Changed or corrected from previous issue.

(M) Monday; (Tu) Tuesday; (W) Wednesday; (Th) Thursday; (F) Friday; (Sa) Saturday; (Su) Sunday

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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

textile bulletin

VOL. 80 MAY 1954 NO. 5

What Was New At Atlantic City Show? Here's Our View On Capital Equipment

TWO of the most obvious conclusions drawn from the American Textile Machinery Exhibition were that visitors to the show were considerably more serious-minded in their window shopping than they were at the previous show four years ago; and secondly, as big as the build-up was for the show, it was not overrated. Both these observations are reflections, no doubt, on the current cycle through which the industry is feeling its way. It is a serious thing when a mill man puts his mind toward the problem of meeting competitive market demands. Likewise it is gratifying to the industry to see the fruits of the research and development programs of the various machinery manufacturers whose responsibility it is to supply the necessary advances in machinery and supplies needed by the mills if they are to keep up. To be sure, the machinery manufacturers must concern themselves with the problem of competition too. For it is to the door of the man with the better mousetrap that the world beats a path. So naturally they, too, try to outdo one another in providing the better and the better and the best.

As for the attendance figures at the show, the records indicate that the attendance surpassed that of the 1950 show by a big margin. Some confusion arose as to the method used in computing attendance figures and in the number of names that were published on the periodic registration bulletins. Briefly, the method of registration was this. All persons who entered the hall were first registered and issued a badge. The registration cards were then screened. Only the names of visiting mill men who gave their position titles were included on the attendance lists that were distributed to exhibitors. Salesmen, machinery and supply representatives, students, and wives of visitors were not listed on the registration bulletins. This policy was employed because the publication and distribution of the bulletins was an exclusive service to the exhibitors and was not intended to serve as a means of computing total attendance. The exhibitors, it was felt, were interested primarily in mill men who were in a position to buy new machinery or were persons influential in the purchasing of new equipment. Approximately 7,500 visitors fell in this category. A rough estimate of the number of cards that were not used in compiling the attendance bulletins indicates that some 8,000 persons fell in the above categories. As far as visitors with buying power in attendance, the 1954 show exceeded the 1950 show.

An encouraging note to exhibitors was the barrage of questions fired at them by mill men. It is felt that the careful examinations given the machinery by the visitors will result ultimately in substantial sales. Undoubtedly a number of the visitors came as representatives of the mills' buying power and will return to submit reports on what they saw that will be deciding factors in the purchasing of new equipment. A number of the exhibitors felt that some mills have put off the pur-

Senior, Bolton, Lowell, Howe, Ross, Child, Hunter, Rau, Friday

Ribbon-cutting time found a large number of visitors waiting to get into Convention Hall. Taking part in the ceremony were John Senior, Proctor & Schwartz, J. Hugh Bolton, Whitin Machine Works, W. Frank Lowell, Saco-Lowell Shops, Frederic W. Howe, president of A.T.M.E. and Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, R. G. Ross, Barber-Colman Co., W. K. Child, Draper Corp. and exhibition chairman, James H. Hunter, James Hunter Machine Co., Exhibition Manager Albert C. Rau, Campbell Fairbanks, and D. L. Friday, Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.

chasing of major machinery for the past few months to give themselves a chance to check the field at the show.

As predicted there were a number of visiting delegations from foreign countries. In all, 27 countries were represented by 664 visitors. Canada was best represented, followed by South America, Germany and Japan.

The American Textile Machinery Association has announced that the next show will be presented in April 1958. Tentative plans call for the exhibition to again be held in Atlantic City and an option has been taken on Convention Hall for April 28 through May 2. In choosing Atlantic City for the next show, W. K. Child, chairman of the exhibition committee, stated, "There is no building in the world .... big enough or with necessary utilities and other facilities to accommodate an exhibition of the magnitude of the A.T.M.A. show. The serious attitude reflected by the millmen who visited the 1954 show was an indication that for best results from their standpoint it is desirable for them to be able to work and study unhampered by outside distractions. The major task is to examine in detail all of the equipment on display. That can be done better in a self-contained location such as Atlantic City which has ample hotel accommodations all within pleasant walking distance to the exhibition hall."

Several mill men who for one reason or another could not attend the exhibition have raised the question, "What did you see that was interesting?" That's an easy question to answer. There wasn't anything shown at the show that wasn't of interest to some of the visitors. Everything was interesting to someone or another. Of course, a number of the booths attracted more attention than others, but this could be attributed to the fact that there were more presidents there than loom fixers, or more overseers than designers.

So it would be impossible to single out one piece of machinery that was the "star" of the show. It would be as easy to pick the prettiest girl in a chorus line. No group could be expected to agree. And so it was at the show. It depends on where your interests lie, of course.

Such being the case, the coverage of the show here must be confined principally to the capital equipment that was shown for the first time or had not previously been described in the columns of this magazine. Quite a few of the visitors who went to the show to inspect the latest in capital equipment wound up being highly impressed by some of the supply and accessory items that were exhibited. These items will, in most cases, affect greater savings, give greater efficiency and boost quality in years to come. A report on the newer of these developments will be carried in a subsequent issue of this magazine.

Now for the new capital equipment. Additional information concerning any of this machinery can be obtained by writing this magazine.

Opening & Picking

Saco-Lowell Shops displayed its No. 15 opener together with the No. 16 opener. The No. 15 opener is said to improve overall waste extraction and the No. 16 opener stakes the claim of improving the problem of cleaning cotton trash. The cleaning unit in this machine is composed of a condenser that serves as a feeding unit, a beater section, and a blending reserve.

Featured at the booth of *C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.* was a new wet-and-dry picker. The picker is the company's latest synthetic fiber opener. It is capable of running at a speed of 950 r.p.m. and can be built in widths from 18 inches to 72 inches. The unit is designed to treat fibers gently and maintain a minimum of fiber breakage while providing 100 per cent opening. In addition to the synthetic fibers, the picker can be used for opening and blending cotton staple and linters.

Close, Cansler

H. W. Close of Fort Mill, S. C., in charge of carding for the Springs Cotton Mills, viewing the No. 16 opener with E. T. Cansler of Saco-Lowell Shops.

Carding

The chief point of interest at the *Abington Textile Machinery Works* booth was the Abington continuous web and sliver with automatic feed control and shut off. The patented device can be applied to existing Abington strippers and offers such features as the elimination of piecing up after vacuum stripping; the prevention of thick and thin hand piece ups; the web always remains intact with the comb; quality is improved with uniform automatic splicing at any time; it solves the dogtail

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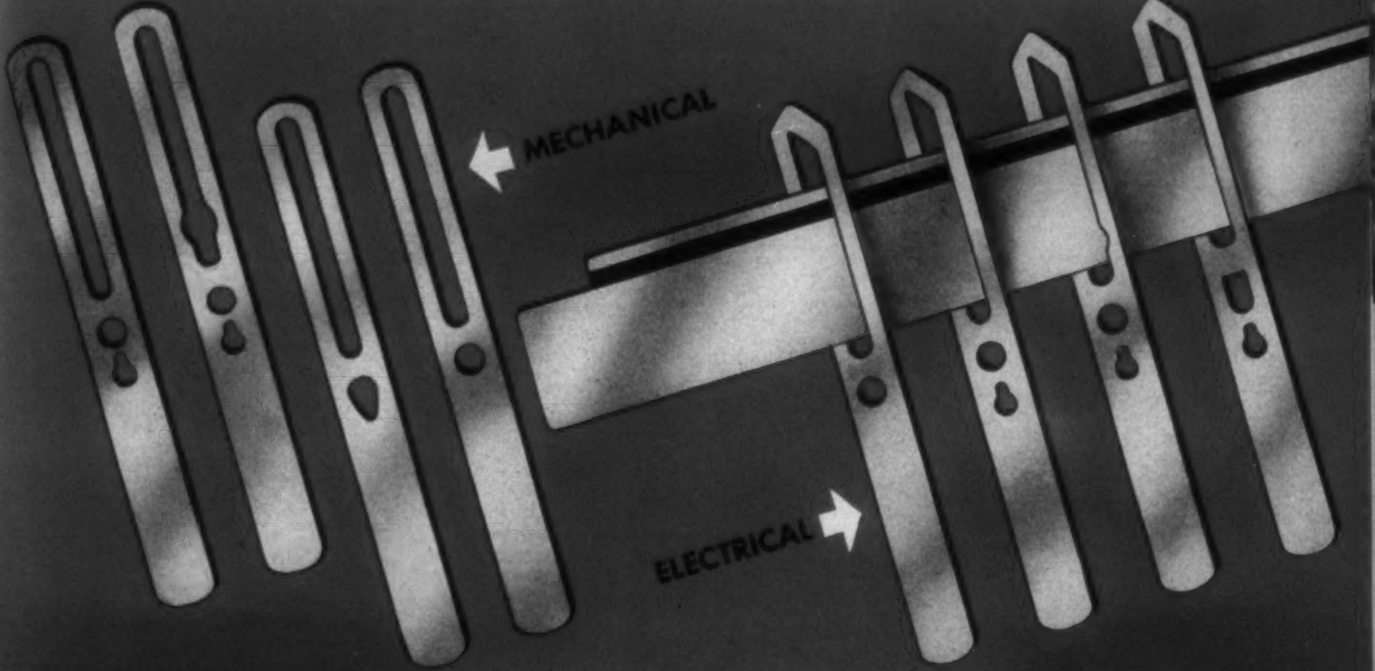
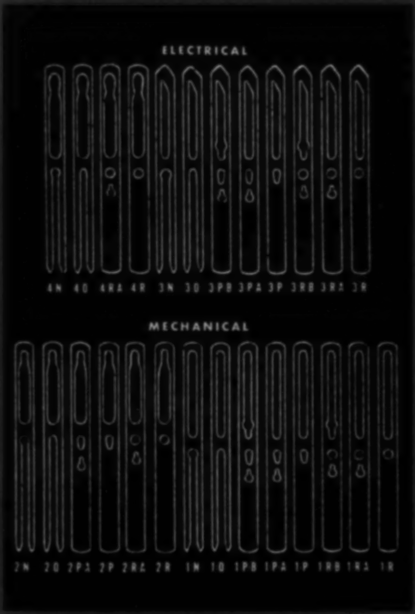



ELECTRICAL
4N 4O 4RA 4R 3N 3O 3PB 3PA 3P 3RB 3RA 3R
MECHANICAL
2N 2O 2PA 2P 2RA 2R 1N 1O 1PB 1PA 1P 1RB 1RA 1R

IMPROVED EFFICIENCY for INCREASED PRODUCTION!

With STEHEDCO Electrical and Mechanical Drop Wires, the *"Watchmen for the Weaver"*. . .

Large stocks on hand guarantee prompt delivery of STEHEDCO Supreme Quality Drop Wires in all weights for all sizes of Warp Yarn, supplied in galvanized, copper, nickel finish and stainless steel.

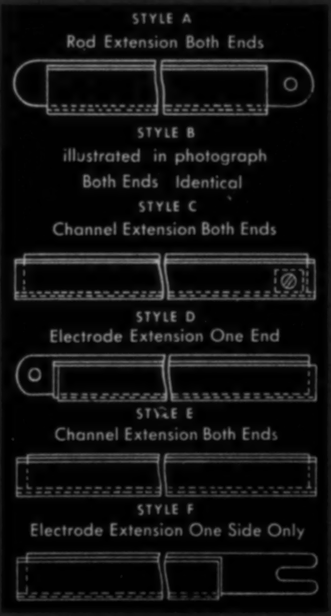
STEHEDCO facilities are more than adequately prepared to serve those mills requiring such services as refinishing *Old Drops* or repunching them for use with Drawing-in machines.

STEHEDCO Electrode Rods are made of Stainless Steel with Fibre Insulation and may be had with special plastic insulation of high dielectric strength, for use with electronic or other sensitive relays.

Ordering is simple:—

When ordering Drop Wire, Mechanical or Electrical, furnish sample or use the diagram illustrated. (to left) Designate style, Width, Thickness, and Finish desired.

When ordering Electrode Rods specify style and length. (see diagram to right).


STYLE A
Rod Extension Both Ends
STYLE B
illustrated in photograph
Both Ends Identical
STYLE C
Channel Extension Both Ends
STYLE D
Electrode Extension One End
STYLE E
Channel Extension Both Ends
STYLE F
Electrode Extension One Side Only

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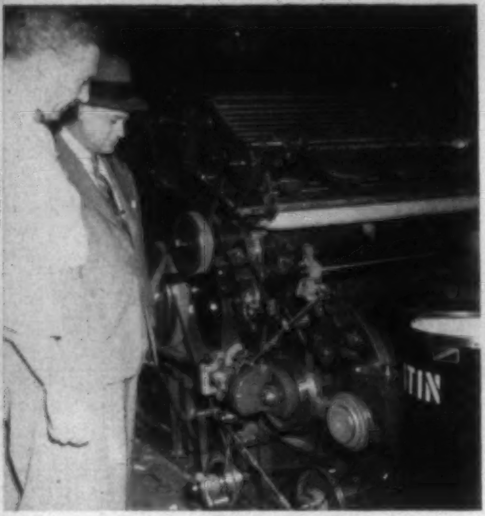


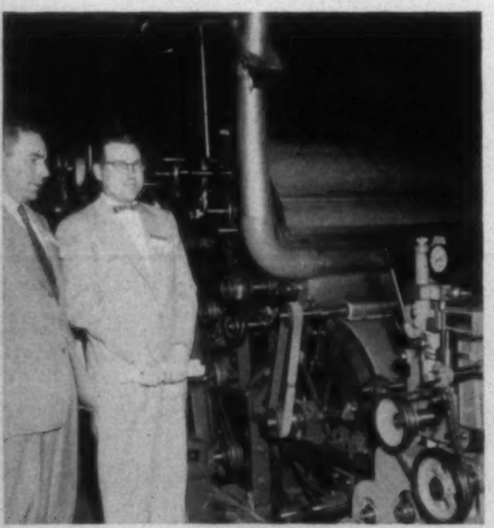
Brame, Crenshaw

The Abington Textile Machinery Works vacuum card stripping set-up with automatic web and sliver device is shown to W. Earl Crenshaw, vice-president in charge of manufacturing for Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., by W. W. Brame of Abington.

problem and increases the stripping efficiency. The device is simple to operate and after the card is stripped, feed, air and piece up operations are automatically completed.

The Benjamin Booth Co. exhibit included a card clothing machine operating at a slow enough speed to permit detailed observation of the making of bent-tooth Strip-O-Matic clothing. The booth was of particular interest to mill men who prefer a knee-type clothing. Some of the features of the Strip-O-Matic clothing as cited by the company are that it reduces stripping to a minimum with stripping periods extended from two weeks to nine months on fine work and up to six months and more on carpet work.

The *Pneumafil Corp.* featured its new equipment for use on the woolen card tape condenser, which automatically conveys broken ends back to the feed bin for continuous reprocessing. This equipment, seen in action on a *Duesburg-Bosson* tape condenser, prevents the broken ends from breaking down other ends and forming doublings, slubs and gouts; greatly reduces the cleaning problem by collecting much of the free lint and fly from the air; and eliminates the waste end problem by automatically carrying it back to the wool card feed bin. Several mill installations are now in operation.



McCrary, Atwood

W. V. McCrary, general superintendent of Beacon Mfg. Co., Swannanoa, N. C., and Elwyn Atwood of Davis & Furber Machine Co. check the Model L-3 woolen card with redesigned tape condenser.

Drawing

Ideal Industries Inc., Bessemer City, N. C., showed its new drawing frame, and claimed that a minimum increase of 25 per cent in production efficiency can be realized from the machine as a result of the two new improvements incorporated. These improvements are: (1) The elimination of static and noise, accomplished by employing a non-magnetic plastic coiling system which is said to coil at great speeds. (2) A ball bearing fiber tube gear for the drawing frame. The firm states that its frame can operate at a 250 feet per minute minimum speed. The former model had a minimum speed of 200 feet per minute. Ideal reports that economy in cost, floor space and manhours, together with money and manpower saving, will be realized.

Saco-Lowell displayed its 4 over 5 drawing frame (Model DS-4) with the Positube Coiler, which features an improved drafting system in the operation of staples up to 2¾ inches. A third drafting zone is utilized in this machine allowing easier control over high over-all drafts. The extra set of rolls provided at the back of the machine eliminates high back drafts. In this arrangement, there are four top rolls and five bottom rolls providing the third drafting area. A non-felting cloth clearer helps to keep the trumpet clear and eliminates collecting the waste over the drafting areas. The clearer waste is separated from the clearer cloth by an oscillating motion given to the rake on each clearer cover which is in constant operation. The clearer cover is open at the area around the rake and the waste may easily be removed by the operator while the machine is in operation.

The Positube coiler is a new drawing frame coiler that eliminates static problems arising as the sliver passes from the front rolls to the sliver can through the tube gear. This coiler replaces the conventional calender-roll and tube-gear arrangement. The coiler can be applied to conventional drawing frames assembled on a five-roll chassis. A stop motion is provided that halts the machine in the case of a break or pile up.

Lurich, Smiley, Hickman, Hine

Harry Hickman, technical engineer for James Lees & Sons Co., Glasgow, Va., M. L. Smiley, maintenance manager for Lees-Glasgow, James Lurich and E. W. Hine II of Proctor & Schwartz Inc., inspect the P. & S. synthetic card.

The F-5 system offered by Saco-Lowell provides simultaneous control over long and short fibers in the drafting zone. The maximum ratch provided in this system is nine inches. The fiber control is applied by an apron bar and bottom roll assembly that works together with a single top middle roll which depresses the apron. Heavy front and back roll pressures afford more control over longer fibers during drafting. Pressure applied by a coiled spring on the front and back rolls is important in the operation. These rolls are cushion top. The pressure is evenly maintained, and compensation for changes in roll settings is provided. In order to overcome overlapping, a newly-designed apron contour was provided. This permits the apron to be more closely set to the larger front roll. Aprons are made in short sections so that when replacement and maintenance are necessary the work is simplified.

Whitin Machine Works displayed its Even Draft drawing frame for seven-eighths to three-inch fibers capable of handling the drawing requirements of cotton and spun rayon fibers, handling six or eight ends of carded or combed stock. It deposits the sliver into 14-inch cans. The draw box has a 4 over 5 roll arrangement, and the

Holt, Dulken, Pennington

John F. Dulken of American Rieter Co. Inc. shows the Rieter Auto-Lap changer to E. M. Holt, general manager, and Horace Pennington, assistant general manager for Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.

principal draft is between the second and third rolls. There are several electric stop motions on this machine as well as an extended sliver table toward the cans. When a full can of draw sliver is reached, a signal light indicates this to the machine operator. The machine also employs a new electric clutch and operates at 150 feet per minute.

A new rectilinear comb handling long staple fibers and levering from 30 to 40 pounds of yarn an hour was shown at the booth of *Ernest L. Frankl Associates*. The new comb, known as the Model PSL, is built by Officina Meccanica Sant'Andrea, Novara, Italy. All gauge settings are made from the outside of the machine and the comb does not have to be opened for this purpose. The unit has a patented nipper motion which is said to increase the length of combing time 25 per cent on each combing cycle. Combing width of the machine is 17 inches. Natural, synthetic and blended fibers can be handled with equal ease. It is equipped with a stop motion in the head assembly.

Roving

The new *Whitin* Roto-Drafter for processing top to sliver drew wide attention. The machine is said to produce a more even sliver having greater bulk and ranging in greater weights. This machine can be converted in a short time into a draw frame used for processing worsted, synthetic, or blended top. Featured in the machine is a cylinder that actuates a series of parallel pin bars. The stock is fed from cans or ball creels, and it passes through feed rolls, pin and front rolls where it is finally coiled in cans up to 15 inches in diameter.

Whitin says that the heads of this machine may be run independently. This means that two heads may break and the other two finish, or the four may run as either breakers, intermediates, or finishers. The front rolls may be arranged to suit either long or short stock.

Good, Allison, Dunn

Hi-Pro roving frame is described by R. W. Dunn of Whitin Machine Works to W. M. Allison, superintendent of Spartan Mills, Startex, S. C., and Charles Good, Spartan's production manager.

The parallel pins are mounted on the cylinder so that the angular position of the pins is changed relative to the surface of the cylinder. When the stock travels at the needle base it is drafted in the pin zone, and fiber control under draft is carefully exacted. Up to nine-inch stock can be processed on the heavily weighted front roll model (Model A), and the model having lighter weighted front rolls can process up to an approximate four-inch maximum fiber length.

In converting the machine to a Rolo Drafter, the pins are slipped out and a roll is substituted. Whitin reports that this can be accomplished in less than 30 minutes. It is said that blended staple or unblended square cut staple can be processed more efficiently with rollers. The heavily weighted front roll Rolo-Drafter can process worsteds or worsted blends ranging from 1¾ inches to 2⅜ inches (maximum). The lighter weighted model processes fibers ranging from 1½ inches through six inches (maximum).

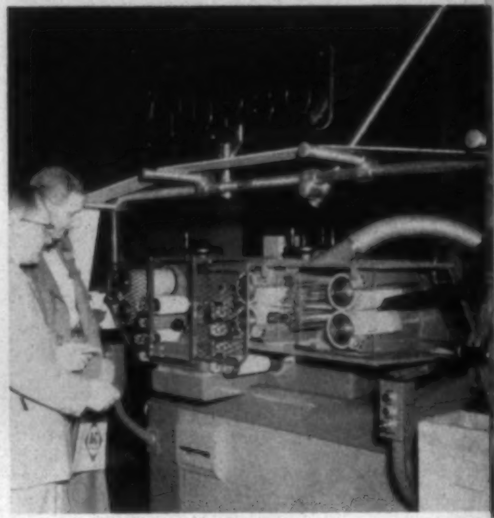
The Roto-Drafter is an integral part of the Whitin American worsted system of spinning. Also featured in this system is the Quick-Set roving frame and the Superflex spinning frame.

The new roving frame has an improved drafting zone and heavier roll weighting. This is accomplished by top arm weighting and center suspended rolls. The necessity of lubricating the drafting elements is eliminated; the quality, evenness and cleanliness of the yarn is said to be improved.

The weight on the top front roll is easily read in pounds and the weights of the top and back rolls are easily adjusted by applying an Allen screw. Thus, Whitin states, accurate weighting can be secured and uniformity of weighting on all rolls will be maintained.

In this machine both long and short fibers are accurately controlled simultaneously by a recessed knurled middle top apron roll. Longer fibers slip, but do not break, while shorter fibers are still firmly gripped. The drafting system allows a versatile draft on fibers ranging in staple between 2½ inches and 8¾ inches. A draft recommended by Whitin ranges from eight up to 20. Quick and accurate ratch adjustment is made possible by the Whitin instant ratch control. Ratch corrections can easily be made in a matter of seconds.

Turbo Machine Co. featured its new Turbo stapler which converts tow to sliver in a continuous one machine operation. As tow goes through the Turbo stapler it is first heat-stretched, then converted to staple, then crimped and dropped into special cans. The machine uses the Perlok principle and it is designed for increasing the loft of certain yarns to give the fabric more life, more bulk and more warmth of hand. According to the company, the stapler can convert all synthetic fibers into sliver of controlled length, whether heat-stretched or not. The sliver from the stapler can be steam relaxed in the Turbo crimp setter and then blended with non-relaxed fibers. This blend can then be carried through to yarn in the conventional manner. When the yarn is dyed, either in piece or skein, the non-relaxed fibers will contract. The already relaxed fibers cannot decrease their length and are forced to arc-up. A draft, adjustable from 1-1 to 6-1, may be applied in the draw zone and a draft adjustable from 2.38-1 to 14.27-1 may be applied in the breaking zone. The stapler is powered by a 7½ h.p. motor. The machine is nine feet long, three feet six inches wide and five feet high. It is fed from overhead creels in widths up to nine inches wide.



Brownell, Carson

J. Brownell of Turbo Machine Co. explains the Turbo stapler and crimper to R. J. Carson, superintendent of spinning for James Lees & Sons Co., Glasgow, Va.

Spinning

The *Davis & Furber* Model F spinning frame drew quite an attentive audience. This frame spun yarn from roving produced on the Davis & Furber 84-inch card that

Estes, Hayes, Cobb

Three Pacific Mills executives inspect the improved Warner & Swasey-Pacific converter: Joe C. Cobb, manager of cotton and rayon manufacturing, Lyman, S. C.; Barry Hayes, production manager at Lyman; and H. C. Estes, general superintendent at Rhodhiss, N. C.

had been operating at the exhibit. The main drive had been redesigned on this 144-spindle machine which has a 6¾-inch gauge.

Platt Bros. of England featured its M2 27-inch ring spinning frame which is described as being narrower than the conventional frame. The ring rail is fixed and the spindle rail moves on this machine. A traverse up to 12 inches is possible. At the show the machine used a nine-inch traverse to spin an 80s yarn at a speed of 10,400.

The *Saco-Lowell* Duo-Roth system of spinning is said to afford greater drafts and good quality yarn. A flexible bottom apron that can be set close to the bottom roll maintains continuous fiber control, and a new top-and-cage arrangement eliminates the use of condensers while not losing control over the short fibers. Leather bottom aprons in this system are of great assistance in attaining quality in performance. This spinning system is said to be very flexible, since it can handle the entire range of long and short staple cottons. The long length of the bottom apron makes cleaning easy and practically eliminates the accumulation of lint. Increased drafts are obtainable through the use of this system.

The SG1 Gwaltney spinning frame, although in operation for two years, was also on exhibit. The main advantages offered by this machine are the large package, controlled yarn tension, balloon control made possible by the anti-node rings on the frame, a longer doffing cycle, and higher production speeds. The high drafting roll and apron assembly make it possible to obtain high drafts of ten to 50. The maintenance expense on this machine is said to be comparatively low.

Controlled draft for cotton spinning (Shaw System Model SS-2), in use since 1946, together with the SS-4 spinning frame used for producing worsted yarns, were also on exhibit at Saco-Lowell.

SKF Industries Inc. featured a new pendulum weighting arm, ball bearing top roll, and double row ball bearing tension pulley at its booth. The pendulum weighting arm guides and weights rolls of spinning frames by a new method eliminating use of capbars, saddles, hooks and dead weights. The arm permits individual guidance of top rolls and insures parallel tracking with bottom steel rolls at all times. Since each roll is weighted by its own coil spring, top rolls can be adjusted separately, without affecting the load distribution. A new SKF grease-lubricated ball bearing top roll is designed to prevent oil staining yarns. The double row ball bearing tension pulley features tilt-proof double row ball bearings; simple, durable, all-steel construction with a machined crown; bearing inner race rotation and a stationary grease chamber; protection from fly and other foreign matter; and the fact that it needs re-greasing only after 20,000 working hours. The pulleys are said to be almost noiseless. They are designed for use on cotton spinning and twisting frames.

Turner, Chalmers

Lewis Chalmers of Abbott Machine Co. shows the radial quiller to Samuel Turner, general overseer of spinning for Randolph Mills Inc., Franklinville, N. C.

The *Societe Alsacienne de Constructions Mecaniques,* Mulhouse, France, exhibited a spinning frame for worsteds and synthetic fibers that can be arranged to spin either double or single roving on either the American or French systems of worsted spinning. The traverse of this machine is 10½ inches and the ring sizes are 2¼ to three inches. A speed of 800 r.p.m. depending upon twist and ring sizes can be reached. The machine has an apron drafting system which is easily removed.

To complete the *Whitin* machinery for the American system of worsted spinning, Whitin offers the American Superflex spinning frame. This machine is adapted to spin worsted, synthetic, or blended yarns. This machine eliminates caps, bars, saddles, arms and back bar blocks by the top roll weighting suspension arrangement. Ratch adjustment on this machine is also simplified. Drafting here is done similarly to that on the roving frame, that is by the Whitin double apron long draft system. The maximum traverse of this machine is 11 inches and ring sizes varying between 1½ and 3½ inches or larger may be supplied.

Also displayed by Whitin was another first in wool ring spinning; the Flex-Spin wool spinning frame, which can produce fine quality yarns on large packages at reduced costs. This frame offers many diversified improvements to wool spinners.

Whitin also featured a direct spinner manufactured by the Societe de Constructions Mecaniques de Stains. Where high count and high shrinkage fabric is of maximum asset (as in rain wear) this machine is applicable. The machine was running on solution dyed rayon tow 2,200-denier, 1½-denier a filament, to produce a 45 cotton count with a 19½ draft. Spindle speed of 7,200, 7½-inch traverse and 6.17-ounce full bobbin weight were noted.

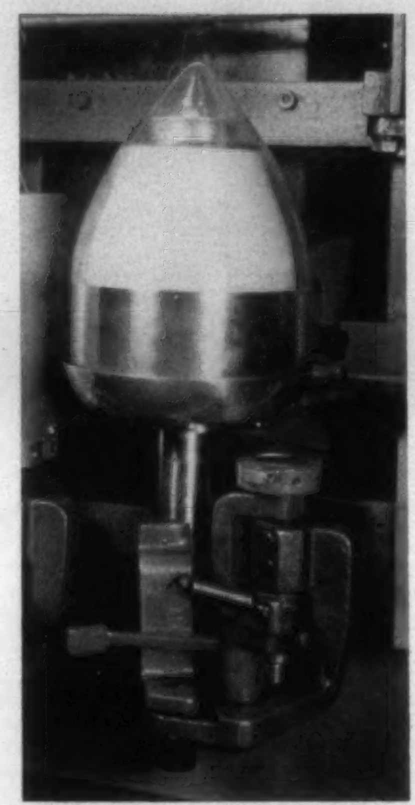
For processing cotton and short staple man-made fibers Whitin offered the Superplex spinning machine. The frame width is 39 inches and the traverse is from 8-11 inches. The Whitin Super-Draft system is likewise found here. Equipped with a cradle and two flexible aprons which offer better fiber grippage, the frame is said to have reduced the fly. The cradle and flexible apron set-up prevents static and allows for other improvements.

Twisting & Winding

Abbott Machine Co. exhibited its automatic traveling spindle winder, the fully automatic radial quiller and its fully automatic pin board attachments that load bobbins directly onto pin boards for the automatic quiller. The pin board attachment is designed to save labor and improve quality. One operator can run two 100-spindle quillers with pin board attachments on 150-denier filament, wound onto a 7⅜-inch standard Draper-type bobbin of average outside diameter, and produce approximately 2,000 bobbins per hour onto pin board ready to be conveyed to the weave shed. The Abbott radial quiller is designed for smaller mills in which the traveling type winder would be too big. Each revolution of the winding table fills a bobbin which drops down either into a container or on to a pin board attachment. It offers a multiplicity of yarn counts. The Abbott cone winder is equipped with an automatic head with three principal elements: (1) a suction nozzle and reversing roll by which the package is turned in reverse and the thread is picked up by the nozzle and runs across through a slit in the bottom of a semi-circular pipe and passes down into the knotter; (2) a magazine into which the full bobbins are placed by the operator and the loose end is placed in a suction ring. The magazine turns around and brings this thread into the knotter at the right time. The two threads are tied together and the bobbin is dropped down onto a bobbin peg of the winding unit. The third element is a blower which supplies the necessary suction to the nozzle to hold the threads in the suction slit.

A late model Hacoba automatic filling winder was exhibited by *Atkinson, Haserick & Co.* The Hacoba winds faultless bobbins and, when full, automatically stops winding, traps and cuts the thread, lowers the bobbins into a tray, supplies new empty bobbins, starts up the new bobbins, automatically winds a bunch of predetermined length, if desired, and proceeds with the winding of the new set of bobbins. Hacoba is available in three models: a filling winder for broad looms, a quill winder for narrow fabrics looms and a braider bobbin winder for braiders.

Collins Bros. Machine Co. featured its four-inch ring C/B Hi-Speed wet twister and the four-inch ring C/B novelty twister. Some of the features of the wet twister were cited as: (1) chrome plated feed rolls; (2) ball bearing front roller stands; (3) heavy duty roller bearing spindles; (4) anti-friction idlers; (5) large diameter pulleys; (6) a unique wetting device with trough lift-out mechanism and (7) minimum lubrication points. The novelty twister features double roller stands and the newly-developed Ultrehead attachment which provides



This spindle for twisting filament yarns was shown at the show by Deering Milliken Research Trust. It is known as the Rocket spindle. Two-for-one twisting means the insertion of two twists in a yarn for each revolution of the whorl, but tension control has heretofore presented the greatest difficulty in successful two-for-one spindle design. In fact, tension control, together with the technique required to place components within the limited space of a balloon generatrix, formed the nucleus of the problem. Also, there was the requirement that the spindle perform equally well over a wide range of filament sizes and filament fiber types. The Rocket spindle is designed to meet these requirements.

maximum flexibility for the production of all types of novelty yarns including chenille, frill, boucle, loop, splash, seed, ratine and nub yarns. The Ultrehead consists of two single clutches with a double clutch in between for each line of feed rolls, thereby achieving three speeds on each line of feed rolls. Three speeds are controlled by means of a pattern chain which allows any variation of the three speeds per feed roll to be changed while the twister is in operation thereby achieving maximum yarn construction variations. Also featured were many novelty yarn samples which were made on the Ultrehead.

Another twister built on the 2-for-1 principle was built and demonstrated by *Deering Milliken Research Trust.* Known as the Whirlwind, the two-spindle unit is aimed at cost reduction in the preparation of industrial cords and is said to produce cords with more uniform quality, fewer knots. On regular production of an 11,000-denier cord, made up of five plies of 2,200-denier rayon yarns, running at 5,000 r.p.m., or 10,000 t.p.i., and inserting 2.5 turns per inch, each spindle regularly yields 111 yards per minute, equalling 16.4 pounds of cord per hour. On the basis of a six-day week, 24-hour production at 95 per cent efficiency, each spindle turns out 2,200 pounds per week. Up to seven turns per inch can be inserted and as many as 120 single ends may be plied on the machine. The package delivered can weigh up to 30 pounds.

Fletcher Works Inc. had in operation a number of winders and redraw frames and twisters of various types. An improved Duplex model doubler twister featured large double-flanged rolls driven through unit control to assure accurate and uniform twist. Apex Oilwell spindles set in an all-metal bolster are said to assure maximum oil supply.

Foster Machine Co. featured its Model 202 automatic cone winder and Muschamp Model 66 bobbin winder. The cone winder is built with a maximum of 120 spindles. It is designed to wind all types of spun yarns on cones for knitting, warping and quilling, doubling and twisting supply. The machine reportedly increases production per hour per operator by anywhere from 100 to 300 per cent. The automatic features of the machine: (1) when the end breaks or runs out, the spindle stops, the broken or runout end on the winding package is found and tied to the end on the placed supply bobbin, and the winding starts again; (2) the empty and partially filled bobbins are doffed onto a conveyor, which carries them to a bobbin sorter, at the end of the machine, which deposits partially filled bobbins in one bin and empty bobbins in another. The actual winding is done on a mechanism which is the same as that of the Foster Model 102 and the cone produced is the standard Foster cone.

The Muschamp Model 66 bobbin winder is a fully automatic superspeed winder with automatic bobbin replenishing, automatic pinboarding or filling box stacker and magazine creeling of supply. The company states that the outstanding features of the winder are its flexibility and its high speed (15,000 r.p.m.).

F. A. Lazenby had in operation two cop winders for the preparation of coarse yarns chenille and tapestry filling. One of the winders, Model A-54, was designed to build an extremely large cop.

Universal Winding Co. highlighted its display of winders and twisters with two new machines—the wet-twister and the vertical redraw. The Model 10 wet-twister in operation was a 28-spindle unit with a nine-inch traverse and a seven-inch spindle spacing. It was operating at 6,500 r.p.m. A guide plate located in front of the yarn receives water supplied to it through a tiny opening. The guide plate guides the yarn over the orifice where it picks up the water and also draws off the water excess. This excess is disposed of through a covered trough. The company states that the wet twisting processing is self-cleaning and that handling time for wet twisting is not increased. Twist is inserted at the point where the yarn contains the most water. This model wet-twister has an automatic stop motion and it can also be used for dry twisting, should that be desired. The vertical redraw shown was equipped with a yarn cleaner and emulsion attachments. The machine has a top speed of 1,000 r.p.m. and is equipped with tensioning devices. Parallel sided bobbins can also be produced on the machine.

Connor, Wilson

James S. Wilson, overseer of spinning at Rex Mills Plants 1 and 3, Ranlo, N. C., is shown the Foster Machine Co. Model 202 automatic cone winder by E. C. Connor of Foster.

U. S. Textile Machine Co. featured its new model redraw frame designated as its spindleless spooler, and its latest model Acme face drive twister featuring a headless take-up package. The redraw frame is constructed to accommodate three types of tension controls—disc, washboard or parallel rod. Supply boards of seasoned wood are mounted on adjustable brackets to accommodate bobbins, cakes, cones and pirns. Die cast take-up fingers automatically doff bobbins when lifted to an upright position. The face drive twister is built with from 128 to 200 individually controlled spindles

Leeson, Barrie, Trammell

W. Harrison Trammell Jr., director of engineering for J. P. Stevens & Co., Greenville, S. C., looks at the Universal Winding Co. Model 10 wet-twister with Robert Leeson, Universal president, and Frank Barrie, agent at Charlotte, N. C.

Gavin, Sherrill

E. T. Gavin of Terrell Machine Co. shows the Model M roving bobbin cleaner to Frank Sherrill Jr., chief industrial engineer for Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

per machine in a number of types to meet specific speed and package requirements. Blades are made of high grade spindle steel, precision ground, with roller bearing. Other features of the machine include a new and improved spindle swing unit with an eight position spring adjustment so that tension can be regulated permanently to produce a constant spindle speed; a lapless fabric or cord belt is used on each deck to give uniform belt tension; bakelite or chrome plated steel separators are mounted on machined brackets; and both end frames are of solid construction for strength, cleanliness and neatness. The machine builds up yarn into tapered or straight-end headless packages ranging from eight ounces to 32 ounces in size, using bobbins or perforated spools on the spindles. Each spindle on the twister is equipped with a brake.

Whitin Machine Works introduced a new automatic filling bobbin winder, the Speed-Matic, which has a speed of 12,500 r.p.m. The machine has a new automatic empty bobbin loader and a pinboarding attachment. Special features of the Speed-Matic were cited as the layerlok traverse, winding ratio control and individual motors for each spindle. Whitin also displayed its Ply-King and Cable-King uptwisters. The Ply-King produces a nine-pound bobbin of tire cord which is ready for cabling on the Cable-King unit.

Myers, Rudnick, Griffin

Ira L. Griffin Jr. and Joe R. Myers of Ira L. Griffin & Sons, Southern agents for the Hubinger Co. and Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp., show the Uxbridge Model B Gentle-Air slasher dryer to Edward S. Rudnick, director of research for Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.

Warp Preparation

Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp. exhibited a new automatic slasher that is capable of doffing a full beam and loading an empty one in one minute. The operation of the Uxbridge Gentle-Air is fully automatic. The drying is accomplished by passing heated air through the yarn, exhausting the moist air and re-introducing fresh air. By this method, any yarn damage due to long exposure to high temperature is eliminated. The company states that this slasher dries 750-1,250 pounds per hour.

Barber-Colman Co. featured its new machinery designed to follow the trend to big package spinning. The firm's new Type D spooler, which will spool packages weighing up to six pounds, was shown. A superspeed warper which runs beams with head diameters up to 40 inches was also shown. This machine is an improved version of the present superspeed warper made by the company. Also included in the exhibit was a new large package creel which uses six-pound cheeses. The bigger cheeses necessitate fewer creelings and afford longer yardages on the section beams. A new model in the M Series of portable warp tying machines was shown which will tie warps up to 66 inches in width in one load. The warp drawing machine featured by the company draws warps through the drop wire, heddle and reed in a single continuous operation. The machine shown had a capacity of 18 harness, four banks of drop wires and the reed.

Moore, Bowler

Joseph Bowler Jr. shows the new Allen Warper Co. 40-inch warper to Joe D. Moore, manager of the Fieldcrest Mills Inc. towel plant at Fieldale, Va.

Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. featured its new combination slasher along with a new 32-inch rayon warper, a new 40-inch cotton warper and a new cheese creel. The new combination slasher features: (1) air operated carrier and delivery rolls; (2) air operated ironing compressor roll with finger tip variable pressure control; (3) a fast and simple latch release for beam doffing requiring no change of position of beam carriage; (4) self-locking split rod holders; and (5) tension control at two points on the head end. The new slasher is available with 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 or more cylinders. The cylinders are furnished in A.S.M.E. Code construction in any pressure up to 60 pounds. They are driven by double cut sprockets and roller chain and have large capacity headers with flexible tubing for steam inlet and condensate removal. Standard slasher equipment found on all Cocker models is also included on the new model. The high speed cotton warper features spindle driven driving from both ends of the beam insuring even distribution of load in starting and stopping; patented air doffing; control of density of yarn on beam through air operated pressure roll; differential constant yarn speed control; operating speeds up to 1,000 yards per minute; beam flange diameters up to 40 inches; rheostat control of speed; individual braking of beam pressure roll and carrier roll by rheostat control.

Featured at the booth of the *Edda International Corp.* was the Titan warp tying machine, Model GK-6 with fault detector. The detector will automatically find a fault or flat in the lease and immediately stop the

Ramey, Chapman

James A. Chapman Jr., vice-president in charge of the Enoree, S. C., plant of Inman Mills, and E. Lee Ramey, Inman Mills' vice-president in charge of manufacturing, inspect the M Series portable warp tying machine in the Barber-Colman Co. booth.

Cocker, Vincent, Payne
Walter Vincent and Irvin L. Payne, division superintendents for Dan River Mills Inc., Danville, Va., are shown the Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. 54 slasher by John Cocker.

machine. This assures that all warps with lease may be tied with the sure knowledge that all faults will be detected and corrected. It has always been a special feature of the Titan warp tying machine that it has double control of the selected thread before tying, whether tying with lease in both yarn layers or only in one of them. The detector is an extension of this control, so that the machine will now stop immediately if there is a fault in the lease. This applies to cotton, worsted, woolen, synthetic wool, flax and vistra, rayon crepe, but not to silk and rayon. The machine is also said to be capable of tying striped warps faultlessly.

The *Proctor & Schwartz* hot air slasher offers a warp production capacity varying between 900-1,500 pounds of dry warp per hour. Parallel flow nozzle ducts carrying hot air to and away from the warp eliminate tangling or rolling. Cleaning is said to be very easy on this machine, and a minimum of floor space is required for its operation. Shedding of the warp is reduced because the warp as it enters is split. Separating action is facilitated and sticking together of the warp is also reduced.

Weaving

The Jacobs Verybest magic feeler and Verybest thread cutter for battery type looms were features of the *Bullard Clark Co.* exhibit. The magic feeler is encased in a plastic cover to enable the fixer to observe the operation of the feeler without stopping the loom or taking the feeler apart. In addition, it reduces to a minimum the severe contact of a feeler throughout the length of a bobbin and thus avoids broken filaments, broken picks, loom stops and resulting lost production. The feeler, when latched in the back position, requires considerable force to false indicate a transfer and thus eliminates untimely indications on full or paritally woven bobbins. It is especially designed for fine fillings since fine yarns require so many picks per bobbin more than coarse yarns. During the last few yards of yarn on a bobbin the function of the magic feeler is the same as on a conventional feeler and it is set and maintained similarly.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works presented to the trade an entirely new line of looms. The Multi-Purpose construction can be built in either 2x1 or 4x1 construction for fully automatic weaving fabrics of cotton, blended yarns, filament, woolen and worsted. Mill executives and plant management officials viewing these new looms expressed particular interest in the convertible feature which permits the conversion of these high-speed automatic multiple shuttle looms to 1x1 operation within a matter of 60 minutes.

Another outstanding feature of these C. & K. Multi-Purpose looms is the selective color rotary magazine which can be operated with one, two, three or four colors. This magazine in conjunction with a vacuum control offers possibilities in the fabric quality thought impossible until the exhibition. These new features give superior filling control in all the fabric fields mentioned.

Shown on the looms was a new composite let-off with features designed to give positive and even delivery of the warp yarn on all fabrics. The looms are also convertible to 4x4 box operation with a maximum of seven shuttles operating non-automatically.

While the Multi-Purpose looms were one of the big hits of the show they had to share the spotlight at the Crompton & Knowles exhibit with another development, the Select-A-Pic. This attachment available on new C. & K. W-3 and W-3A looms and applicable to existing W looms in the industry permits automatic bobbin changing operation with automatic operating assignments on many fabrics heretofore woven non-automatically. The introduction of the Select-A-Pic attachment offers a high profit factor through increased economies due to higher efficiencies from the automatic operation and automatic work assignments.

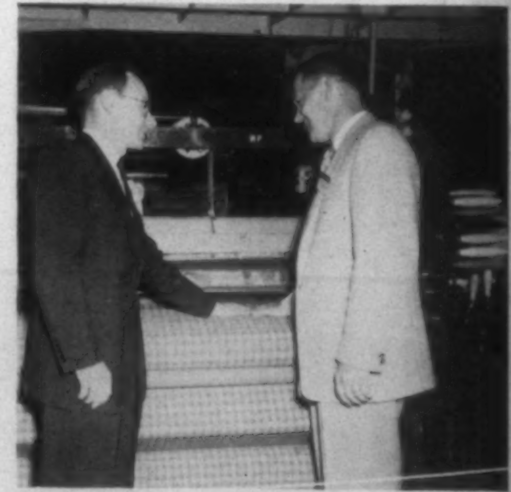
Operating at 306 picks per minute and producing 400 yards of zipper tape per hour the C. & K. Speedi-Weave narrow fabric loom also received its share of attention from mill executives in the narrow fabric field. The model shown was equipped with a 44-space double deck batten using straight shuttles with five-inch centers 1¼-inch space.

The Crompton & Knowles jacquard division exhibited a new version of the C. & K. 1,304-hook double lift, double cylinder, fine index jacquard. The new jacquard was completely machined throughout for accuracy, stability and trouble-free operation and incorporated important features of advanced design.

Deering Milliken Research Trust had on display a new self-cleaning filling grate which is said to make possible a reduction of cleaning schedules down to one-third or less than that required on conventional grates. The grate surface is composed of a special material to which lint, size particles, grease, dirt and moisture cannot adhere. In this way troublesome accumulations are avoided with a resulting improvement in cloth quality, increased loom efficiency and, of course, decreased cleaning costs. Improved quality is achieved through the elimination of thin places in the cloth which occur when ordinary grates become clogged. Increased loom efficiency stems from the drastic reduction in the frequency of stops required for cleaning ordinary grates. The decrease in grate cleaning labor costs could amount to as much as $1 per loom month, depending on cloth construction, size content, quality standards, weave room humidity and other factors. It was announced during the show that the Draper Corp. has been licensed to manufacture and sell the grates.

Spencer, Klinck
Robert Reiner Inc. heavy-duty beamer is explained by John C. Klinck of North Augusta, S. C., to Charles Spencer, research engineer for the Rhodhiss, N. C., plant of Pacific Mills.

Draper Corp. stressed the flexibility and versatility of its looms, the scope being not only "more looms per weaver or more cloth per loom but also more versatility." In the construction of the looms Draper was pursuing the adaptability and the weaving of different types of fabric, from print cloth,



Olmstead, Qualman
Walter A. Qualman Jr., superintendent of the Peerless Textiles Division of Burlington Mills Corp., Cleveland, Tenn., hears about the new Crompton & Knowles Loom Works 4x1 box loom (here weaving spun rayon plaid) from Gene Olmstead of C. & K.

Caughman, Draper

John Caughman, general superintendent of the Spartan Mills Spartan Division at Spartanburg, S. C., inspects Draper Corp. X-2 loom with Clare Draper; Model E is in background.

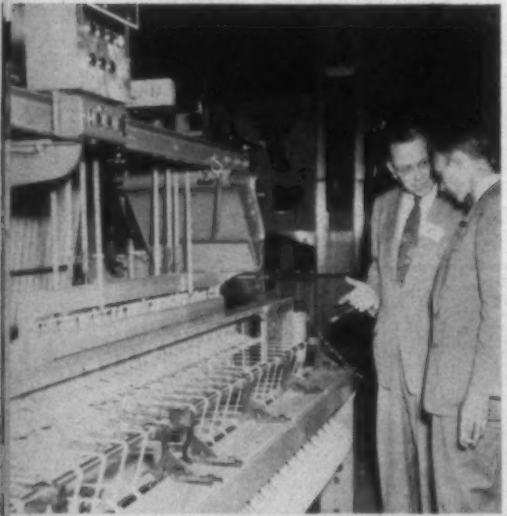
synthetic fabrics, denims, to light ducks on the same loom without costly changes and additions in the loom construction.

Draper displayed seven looms and highlighted its display with the archless looms. This change in the company's loom design will provide better weave room visibility, better air circulation and easier maintenance.

The X-2 Model loom was the new archless type clock spring top motion whose anti-friction type sheaves and easily adjustable tension on the springs will provide for easier and better service and maintenance.

A very important feature of this loom is the new 92-P high roll take-up with the enclosed driving gears in a bath of oil. The new take-up reduces the number of gears by 13.

The 46-inch E Model loom for print cloth also has the archless adjustable harness motion. The harnesses are operated much simpler and can be raised or lowered by end bracing rather than by wood frames.



Moore, Goodman

G. W. Moore of Fletcher Works and Noah Goodman of Carolina Narrow Fabric Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., inspect the Fletcher high-speed, semi-automatic narrow fabric loom.

The 90-inch XL Model loom weaving wide sheeting at 120 picks per minute has an important feature, a No. 1 compound let-off that contains the features of regular let-off with an automatic compensation arrangement which keeps the same and even tension on full and empty warp beams.

Another loom that showed the Draper's versatility mechanism is the 72-inch XP special model loom. The compound driver take-up and the compound driver automatic Bartlett let-off are among the special features of the loom. Draper says that with this new take-up the pick range can be increased with a given pick wheel two, three or four picks per tooth of the pick wheel, or can be decreased with a given pick wheel one-fourth, one-third, one-half picks per tooth or pick wheel. The highlight of this mechanism is that either by an increase or decrease in the number of picks, the individual control still remains with the weaver. Each tooth on the pick wheel represents a pick in the cloth.

Hunt Loom & Machine Works Inc. offered new improvements on its HR-50 loom, and claimed that higher speed of operation is possible because of the heavier loom sides construction and other necessary weights required. On this machine vibration is also reduced to a minimum. A new type let-off is introduced on this machine which permits a better control of the warp. The warp has a direct control by this system. No beam followers or springs are being used. A gauge set for the amount of tension wanted on the warp remains constant from the start with a full beam until the beam is empty.

The bouncing shuttle is now eliminated through a simple device that controls the spring load on the binders in the shuttle boxes. The Hunt looms have nylon gears meshing against metal eliminating wear. Hunt is developing a new silhouette loom 40 inches high with harness action underneath and a number of other features. The new loom is expected to be ready for showing at the Greenville, S. C., show in October.

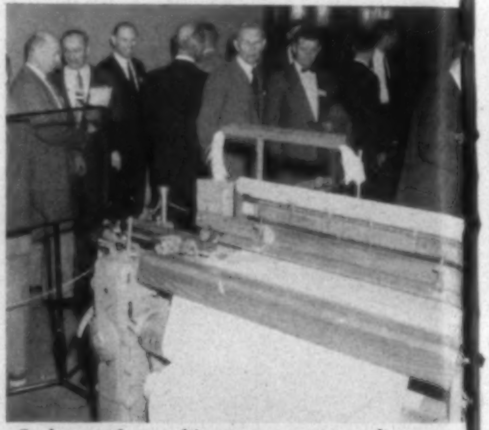
The trend for loom versatility—the keynote of the exposition—was also followed by the *Societe Anonyme Adolphe Saurer*, Switzerland, in its loom display. This company has undertaken the construction of looms and attachments of such versatility that they are able to weave practically all textile fibers.

The high-speed, fully adaptable loom type 100W can operate at about 250-270 picks per minute and can produce all types of fabrics. Two robust tubular cross pieces and two double-walled frames allow for low structure, compactness, and the great stability of this loom. The operating parts, and those requiring regulating are all located on the outside. In this manner ease of maintenance is made possible. Some of the features of this loom are the slay drive with the high-speed carrier shaft, which makes the reed throw practically independent from the mass of the slay, and thus permits the manufacture of light-medium fabrics; the parallel picking motion results in a soft and very regular pick.

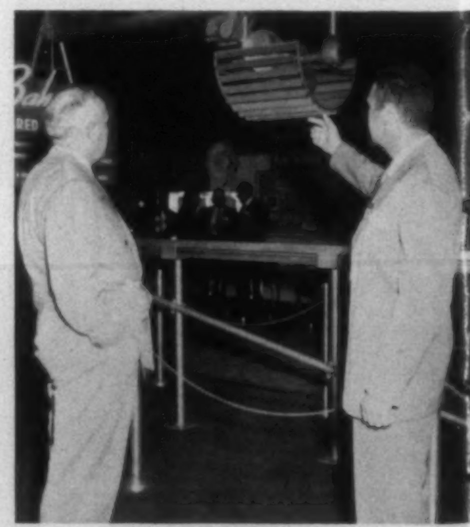
A single-shuttle, high-speed automatic

Long, Cannon, Wood

T. Henry Wood of Hunt Loom & Machine Works Inc. points out loom features to William C. Cannon, vice-president of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., and D. A. Long Jr., vice-president of Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.



Such crowds as this were not unusual during show week in the booth of Societe Anonyme Adolphe Sauer, represented in this country by Atkinson, Haserick & Co.



Cumming, Bahnson

The Allred cleaner is described to J. B. Cumming, general manager of manufacturing for Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., Montreal, Que., by Agnew Bahnson Jr., president of the Bahnson Co.

Crooks, Garth, Allen

J. F. Crooks of Parks-Cramer Co., W. F. Garth, superintendent of Pacolet Mfg. Co., Gainesville, Ga., and J. D. Allen, Pacolet's assistant superintendent, view the Type CTL loom cleaner.

loom equipped with a tappet motion and four harnesses was also shown by Saurer. The loom operates at about 270 picks per minute and is also said to have very little vibration in its operation.

A blue woolen flannel and a brown-and-tan worsted sharkskin were being woven on the two 80-inch W. & S.-Sulzer weaving machines in the booth of *Warner & Swasey Co.* The machine with the sharkskin mixed alternate picks with the new filling mix attachment, which allows filling to be drawn from two packages alternately without losing speed or lowering quality in work; if an alternate mix of two colors is desired, this unit is said to fill the bill. The flannel filling was being drawn from 15-pound packages. Both weaving machines were being operated at 240 picks per minute.

Finishing

Birch Bros. displayed a quarter-size model of a machine which combines the operations of opening, extracting and folding in one machine for the finishing of woven fabrics. The machine incorporates a patented adjustable slot vacuum extractor. It was used originally for extracting woolens and worsteds. The reinforced feature is to prevent the narrowing of the slot in the center when vacuums of over ten inches are used. According to the company, the adjustable slot was designed so that the amount of vacuum might be adjusted to suit various weights and constructions. The heavier the fabric, the wider the slot needed to maintain a definite vacuum. Vacuums of 18 to 20 inches are being maintained for some fabrics. For fabrics made in rope form, this machine opens the fabric and prepares it for drying. The vacuum feature was recently combined in the machine.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. exhibited its new Rocket padder, a two-roll open-width dyeing machine with pressures up to 15 tons applied hydraulically. Driven roll at bottom is made of stainless steel and the top roll is rubber. The dye box features a foam trough to reduce foaming to the dyebath. The new Benninger pressurized dye jig was also displayed. This new machine is equipped with the same driving mechanism as the standard Benninger jog. Designed to withstand maximum pressure of 28 pounds per square inch, the jig is enclosed with a heavy stainless steel lining. The machine is used primarily for dyeing cloth woven of synthetic yarns. It is designed for dyeing batches up to approximately 27 inches diameter for 63-inch useful width.

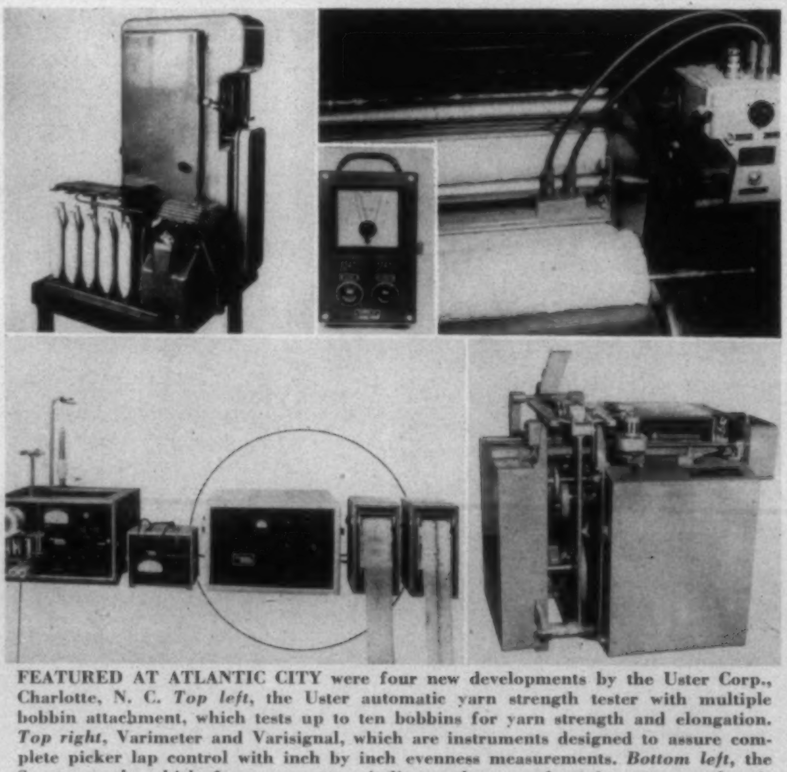
Butterworth also had on hand its new Emco rotary cutter winder. The cutting device is made of numerous discs, three inches in diameter and having 24 teeth per disc. The cutters are driven by electric motor and can cut materials at high or low speeds—even when material is stationary.

A miniature of the Butterworth autoprint machine was also shown. Patents on this new high-speed printing machine are held jointly by Texplant Corp., Stamford, Conn., and the Butterworth Co. Since the patents are German, the first machine has been built in Germany and will go into operation in a German mill sometime during the month of June. This machine can be taken out of register while running and put back again. Pressure is applied to the print rolls by air cylinders. The unit is electrically controlled and contains all roller bearings. Machine can print as rapidly as 200 y.p.m. on six colors.

Callaway, Turner, Butterworth

W. A. Turner, vice-president and general superintendent for Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., and George P. Callaway, superintendent of Callaway's Eva Jane Plant, look at H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. dry cans with James E. Butterworth Jr.

Curtis & Marble Machine Co. featured its Type No. 54 air-operated cloth folding machine and Type DS rolling machine. The new features of the folding machine include welded steel construction, 11-inch capacity, less floor space and reduced maintenance requirements, a driven unrolling attachment with synchronized drive for feeding-in rolls



FEATURED AT ATLANTIC CITY were four new developments by the Uster Corp., Charlotte, N. C. *Top left,* the Uster automatic yarn strength tester with multiple bobbin attachment, which tests up to ten bobbins for yarn strength and elongation. *Top right,* Varimeter and Varisignal, which are instruments designed to assure complete picker lap control with inch by inch evenness measurements. *Bottom left,* the Spectrograph, which from yarn tests indicates the manufacturing process that is causing unevenness. *Bottom right,* the Schlumberger analyzer, which is used to accurately staple wool and long fiber synthetics. The Uster Corp. also exhibited its new Hy-Lo Indicator which, when connected to the Uster, automatically counts the number of heavy and light imperfections in yarn, roving, sliver, sliver laps and picker laps.

Neese, Hensley
The Niptrol is inspected by Vincent Neese of Rodney Hunt Machine Co. and E. S. Hensley, mechanical superintendent for Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.

allowing use of small scray, V-belt drives including variable speed drive with speed reductor unit eliminating pulleys, self-aligning ball joints for crank connections, small pivoted air cylinder and improved blade motion resulting in smoother running, and hinged table in front to aid in removing pile of folded goods. The new folder is available with self-contained air compressor, automatic seam detector with brake motor, and electric yardage counter as optional equipment. Built in different widths as required from 50-inch to 100-inch goods. Floor space required for a folder for 50-inch goods is six feet four inches across by eight feet front to back.

On the Type 54 DS rolling machine, rolling up drums ten inches in diameter replace the former nine-inch drums. The new tubular upright guides are much heavier and stronger than the previous cast iron guides and permit making a roll 48 inches in diameter. The blocks at the lower ends of the racks are equipped with rollers. The machine is built in different widths as required from 40-inch goods to 120-inch goods.

Rabols, Eicken, Hunter
Richard Hunter of James Hunter Machine Co. and Henri Eicken, the inventor, demonstrate features of the Electro-Psychrometer (for recording moisture in cloth) to C. Norris Rabold, director of research for Erwin Mills Inc. at Cooleemee, N. C., and past president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists; Marshall & Williams high-speed tenter frame is in background.

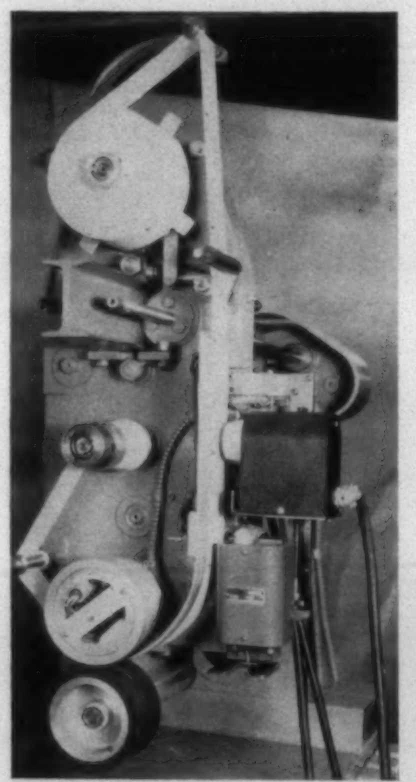
Davis & Furber Machine Co. displayed its new Model L-3 napper, a 24-roll, 90-inch unit also available in 80 or 100-inch widths. A reduction unit makes changes in napping energy possible without stopping the machine, it is said. A graduated dial indicator is provided for pile and counter pile energy controls for automatic selection of desired nap. A variable speed pulley with a dial is provided for cloth speed control. Anti-friction bearings are used throughout to reduce lubrication and minimize fabric soiling.

A new Hi-Torc napper was featured by the *David Gessner Co.* The company states that the new napper has a higher productive capacity and that it gives an improved quality finish as well as a variety of finishes. The new napper controls and regulates the amount of power or torque required to operate the napping rolls and the power or pull necessary to feed the cloth through the machine. Company representatives cite the productive capacity of the machine as eight times greater than previous nappers with subsequent and equal savings in production costs and in labor. The instrument panel indicates the speed settings and pressures used to control the action of the machine. This panel makes it possible and simple to re-establish any previous work settings and therefore to obtain uniform results at all times. The new napper is a 24-roll, all ball-bearing machine.

Gessner also exhibited its new center wind. This electro-mechanical batcher is designed to maintain a constant tension on the cloth. By means of the control, the tension can be varied according to requirements. The unit is built in two speed ranges—one to 40 yards per minute, the other to 150 yards per minute. Different horsepower ratings can be furnished, dependent on the torque required.

Rodney Hunt Machine Co. exhibited its new bleaching Rangettes with capacities of 240 to 1,500 pounds per hour which are compact versions of the larger standard Rodney Hunt continuous bleaching ranges. The Rangettes are available in either Du Pont or Becco type, either as individual units—J-box, Tensitrol washer, saturator—or as a complete installation ready for production of rope goods. The Rangettes are said to yield the same degree of efficiency and quality as that obtained in the large conventional units. It was designed primarily for the smaller finishing plants with a production rate not expected to exceed 1,500 pounds per hour. It can also be used by larger mills for processing short runs or special orders which ordinarily might tie up production schedules of full-scale bleaching ranges. According to the company, an entire single stage Rangette can be arranged in a floor space as small as 15 x 21 feet though many different arrangements can be made to meet varying available floor areas. Two hundred and fifty to 300 pounds of steam are required per 1,000 pounds of goods processed in the Rangette. Since steam is utilized in maintaining liquor at a temperature of 180° F. within the Tensitrol rope washer, the total steam requirement for the two washers in a single stage Rangette would be approximately 6,700 pounds per hour. According to the company, one man should be capable of watching the flow from the gray goods to the automatic plaiting of bleached or partially bleached goods to the storage bins, dependent upon whether the continuous flow of goods is based upon single-stage or two-stage operation.

The *James Hunter Machine Co.* exhibited a three-piece finishing range including the new tensionless gas-fired vapojet superheated steam dryer, a new heavy-duty Hunter three-roll padder, and a Marshall & Williams clip tenter frame equipped with the Hunter clip tenter overfeed device. The unique nozzle arrangement of the dryer, impinging super-heated vapor at high velocities upon the facric at a distance of a fraction of an inch, contributes largely to the efficiency of the vapojet and created considerable interest. One of the features of the vapojet dryer is that the boiling point is reached instantaneously by the impregnating liquid, eliminating any capillary action in the drying process. This is made possible by the combination of super-heated steam and the high temperature of the super-heated steam fluid. The new Hunter three-roll padder features a pneumatically operated locking device allowing either pair of rolls



Kaumagraph Co. exhibited for the first time a versatile machine designed to identify textile products. It will mark both selvages of the fabric at a speed of 45 yards per minute, and will backmark fabrics one or more marks across the width of the fabric at such stated intervals as may be required either in a line or staggered as desired.

Tenter installation in Morrison Machine Co. booth is inspected by Ralph A. Rusca, head of machinery and methods unit, cotton mechanical processing section, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, New Orleans, La.

to be operated independently of the third pair of rolls or permits the three rolls to be held apart in a positive open position, eliminating danger to the operator. Various widths of cloth can be processed and it is possible to affect two immersions through the stainless steel pan which can be furnished in various capacities. Mounted on front of the three-roll padder is the new Whirlaway four-inch rubber covered ball bearing expander manufactured by Thomas Leyland Division of James Hunter Machine Co. The Whirlaway features a neoprene boot for covering the end of the shaft allowing use of less expensive steels yet affording corrosion protection. Also on exhibit was a three-bar Whirlaway expander 51 inches long equipped with a regulating motion.

During the show it was announced that the Hunter company is now the exclusive licensee to manufacture and sell the famous Eicken-System instruments in the U. S. Exhibited in model form was the Hunter cascade stainless steel continuous washer. This is an entirely new design of continuous washer about half the length of a conventional washer of this type. No D.C. drives are required for loop control between bowls nor are pumps required for a positive counterflow.

Featured at the booth of the *Kaumagraph Co.* was the new Kaumagraph automatic selvage marking machine designed for product identification on natural and synthetic woven goods. The machine automatically applies Kaumagraph transfers to either one or two selvage edges at speeds up to 45 yards per minute. Single or multi-color marks of any reasonable design are affixed in one operation. The machine will backmark fabrics one or more marks across the width of the fabric at desired intervals either in a line or staggered. The machine will mark all types of plastic hose and pipe. No labor is required to operate the machine other than to replace the transfer rolls from time to time and it can be installed on nearly any standard finishing room machine and operate in conjunction with it at the same speed the fabric travels not exceeding 45 yards per minute. The machine is manufactured exclusively for Kaumagraph by Haskell-Dawes Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mawaco Machine Co. Inc. featured its semi-decating machine, Model New Yorker, which is a small, compact, single cylinder semi-decating machine. The machine incorporates all the features of the larger semi-decating machines. Some of the features of the machine as cited by company representatives are the positive tension control of the leader cloth roller while leader and fabric are wound together onto the decating cylinder insuring even pressure of the leader all through the winding cycle and assuring uniform luster over the whole length of the fabric; positive control of rolling-up speed which allows relaxed rolling of the fabric after decating in that the rolling speed can be slightly retarded to the speed of the fabric as it emerges from the leader cloth; small diameter decating cylinder which makes it possible to exert maximum pressure on fabric for highest decating luster; full automatic braking of decating cylinder and of leader cloth roller; complete adjustment for straight and accurate batching of leader cloth roller; elimination of condensed steam from decating cylinder by means of vacuum syphon which eliminates the need for bleeding the decating cylinder.

Featured at the *McKiernan-Terry Corp.* booth was the new multi-purpose calender for resin finishes that is designed to do friction, Schreiner and embossing calendering. According to company representatives, the machine can be converted from one service to another in a few hours by a change of gearing and rolls. Some of the features of this machine include its ample capacity with operating pressures up to 75 tons available in face widths from 44 to 72 inches and with speeds up to 45 yards per minute; both rolls are easily accessible; bearings and bearing housings may be removed easily and quickly by a portable hydraulic pump furnished with the calender; dual controls permit the operator to adjust pressures independently to obtain uniform finishes; provision is made for simple, positive adjustment of rolls after turn-down to secure correct new center distance; oil leaks are reduced to a minimum by use of bearing oil seals to withstand temperatures up to 500° F.; and anti-friction bearings of ample capacity are provided.

Parks & Woolson Machine Co. featured the firm's patented high-speed napper for woolens, cottons and synthetics. According to company representatives, the napper has a cloth speed of 100 y.p.m., gives uniform napping side to center and operates with a marked reduction in dead loss. A savings of up to ten per cent in stock is said to be possible on the new machine. Some of its features as pointed out by the company are (1) a much fuller base nap; (2) short thick cover; (3) no tendering; (4) naps both sides at the same time when desired; (5) graduated dial setting for reproducing exact same finish by a patented automatic off and on motorized mechanism.

The Rabo 54 permanent pleating machine was featured at the booth of *Robert Reiner Inc.* This machine has a working width of 59½ inches and makes flat or knifed pleats and box pleats in a variety of designs and patterns. Sliding guides facilitate the pleating of several narrow strips simultaneously. Other features of the machine include control of temperature by patented thermionic system, automatic rewinding arrangement of pleated fabric, automatic paper feed and water cooled outlet table. The machine is suitable for processing both woven and knitted fabrics of synthetic or natural fibers. Other equipment shown included a heavy-duty beaming machine, Model HD, and creel demonstration sections.

Sill Industries featured its electric radiant heating panels, the Carbomatic gas-fired Pyro-Jet and the Carbomatic gas-fired infrared Una-Ray burner. The radiant heating panels are most frequently used on tenter frames for stabilizing all fabric types of nylon, Orlon or Dacron. They may also be used instead of cure boxes to polymerize

Crow, Hammett

Smith Crow Jr., assistant superintendent for Erlanger Mills Inc., Lexington, N. C., gets a run-down on controlled expansion guides from John B. Hammett of Mount Hope Machinery Co.

K. L. Anthony, superintendent of Blanche Cotton Mills Inc., Augusta, Ga., looks at the Van Vlaanderen Machine Co. cloth inspecting unit.

resins and make fabrics crease-resistant, water-repellent or shrink-resistant. The Carbomatic Pyro-Jet is a new gas-fired generator for developing the high temperature convection heat needed in driers, ovens and tenter housings for accelerating drying and curing operations. It is a completely integrated unit that comes in various sizes ranging from 500,000 BTU's to 10,000 BTU's. According to the company's representatives, temperatures of 500° F. are easily maintained in any drier by adding a Pyro-Jet. The Carbomatic Una-Ray is a newly patented infra-red burner featuring a protective wire mesh screen. The screen acts like the old miner's lamp to exclude the products of combustion and thus make drying or curing operations less likely to produce color changes.

Singer Sewing Machine Co. introduced its needle temperature indicator unit at the show. Although it has been used in the Singer research program for some time, the unit has never been available to the textile industry before. The unit consists of the Singer 251-3 single needle lockstitch machine mounted on a Formica top table and driven by an electric transmitter; a variable speed control (up to 5,000 stitches per minute), a compressed air needle cooler, a speed indicator and a temperature indicator. Fabric finishers can use the unit as a research tool in evaluating the effect of new finishes on fabric sewability and possibly as a quality control tool in the finishing plant.

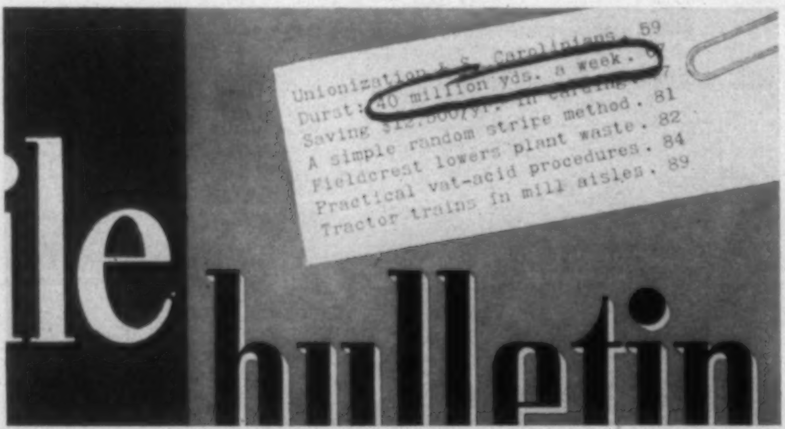
Smith, Drum & Co. stressed its new high temperature package dyeing machine with 500 pounds capacity and its new two-kier combination beam and package dyeing unit. Several other machines and many accessories also were shown. Use of heat exchangers for both quick heating and for cooling was cited by the firm as exemplifying the flexibility needed in machine designing. Such equipment, used with the new pressure kettle, must be specially made to withstand the thermal shock which occurs in the double usage—high heat for the new man-made fibers or cooling for naphthol dyeing. In addition, it must be so designed that it can be installed without rebuilding the machine or for addition to older machines. Pressure tanks for sampling and dye feed without reducing pressure also have been added to new machines of the company.

Wiesner-Rapp Co. Inc. displayed a laboratory model pressure dyer which is expected to be of value in predetermining production schedules. One of the features of the laboratory model is its quick-acting doors which are self-sealing and which eliminate the usual bolting and unbolting to speed loading time. It also features a mobile creel for loading and unloading the machine. It can handle several rolls of fabric for multiple feeding and each is motor driven.

SPRING FEVER

"Sorry, but the superintendent isn't available right now . . . he's just left for a plant inspection trip."

SOME PRODUCTION, ANYHOW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le
bulletin

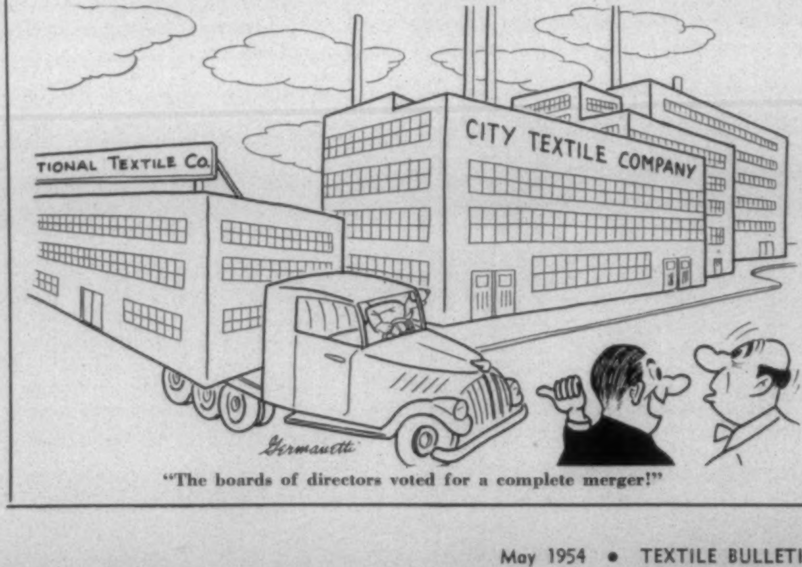
OUR COVER LAST MONTH WAS RED, but we hope it wasn't too widely read. And as red as it was, it wasn't as red as our faces when we discovered that we tried to tell you that the Greenwood Mills' Durst Plant was turning out 40 million yards of cloth a *week*, instead of a *year*. Of course, we might have said *day*, but it would be hard for even the Durst Plant to do that. Our embarrassment wasn't limited to the cover either. In the article, "Weaving Random Stripes," we switched swatches. Fig. 1 should have been Fig. 3 and vice versa.

THIRTY YEARS

Jackson, Sweeney, Karl

E. F. SWEENEY, manager of Firestone Textiles, Bennettsville, S. C., observed his 30th anniversary with Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. April 15. He went to the home offices of the company in Akron, Ohio, to receive congratulations and his 30-year service pin and a $100 check from Lee R. Jackson, president of Firestone, as W. A. Karl, president of Firestone Textiles, looked on.

STOLEN FROM UP EAST, MAYBE?



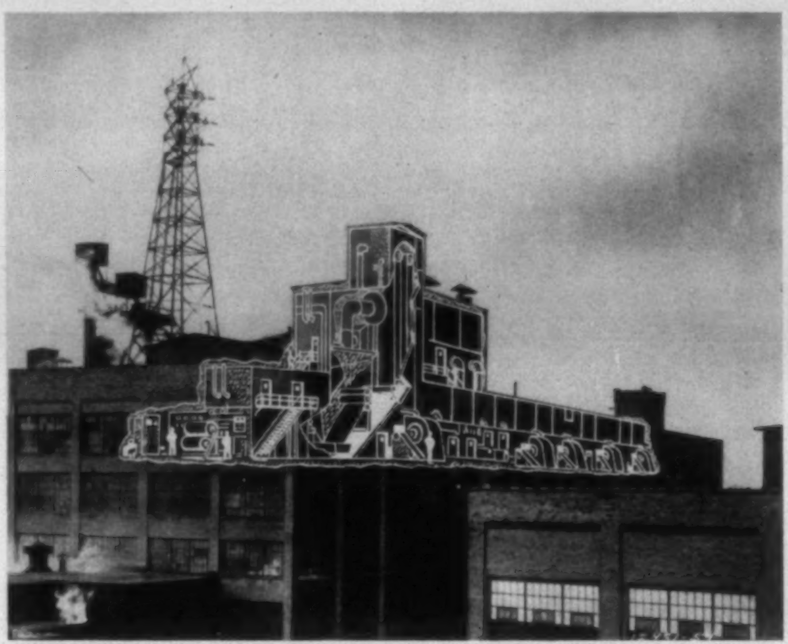
"The boards of directors voted for a complete merger!"

PAPA NO-SHRINK

Cluett, Dowling

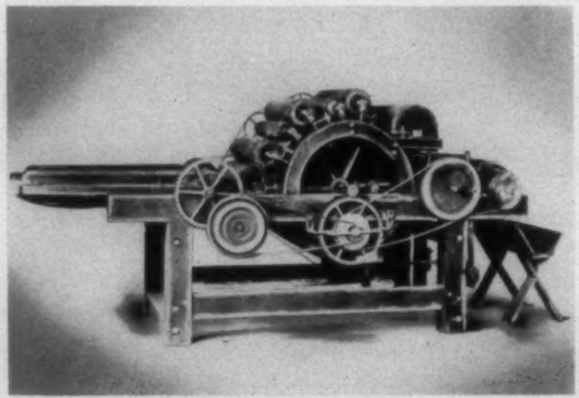
SANFORIGINATOR HONORED—At a dinner given May 5 in New York City by the Textile Square Club, Sanford L. Cluett, "Father of Sanforized" and vice-president of Cluett, Peabody & Co., was honored on his 80th birthday. Robert Dowling, vice-president in charge of the Sanforized Division of Cluett, Peabody, cuts the first slice of cake for Mr. Cluett, whose inventive genius is responsible for the process which has made the Sanforized label recognized throughout the world as the buyer's assurance that cotton garments will not shrink out of shape.

THREE-STORY FINISHING UNIT



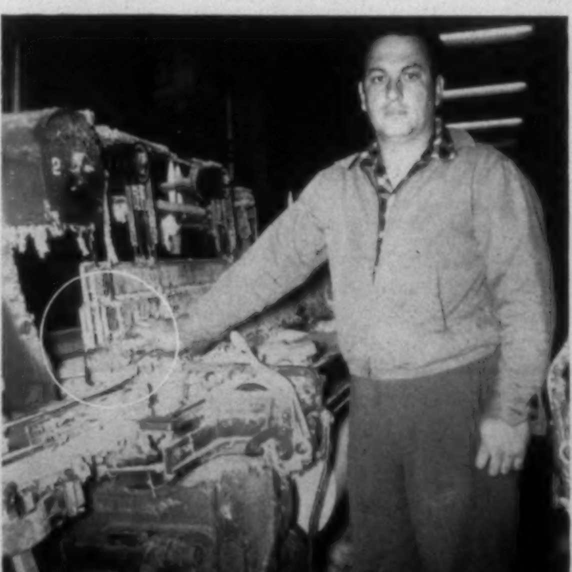
THIS FOUR-STORY HIGH, MILLION-DOLLAR MACHINE DESIGNED BY GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO. is described by engineers as a "factory within a factory." The machine, known as the Ross-Waldron unit, is for the mass production of Goodyear's new 3-T processed nylon tire fabric. The chemically treated nylon cord is put through a triple-action tempering process involving tension, temperature and time. This controls the stretch in nylon. The machine is capable of putting out 100,000 yards of fabric a day for both rayon and nylon tires. The sketch shows the installation at Plant I, Akron, Ohio. An identical machine is in operation at Cartersville, Ga., and a third will be opened soon at Rockmart, Ga.

ANTIQUE



THE FIRST WOOL CARDING MACHINE built in the United States was recently presented to the textile division of the Smithsonian Institute by Davis & Furber Machine Co. which had owned it for many years. A small inscribed plaque found tacked on the underside of the machine many years ago bears the legend that it was built in England in 1792, and as the laws of England at that time did not permit the exportation of textile machinery, it was shipped in two parts and in different vessels to this country as agricultural machinery. However, Miss Grace L. Rogers, the institute's curator of textiles, says that her research does not bear out this legend. She believes that the machine was built in this country by John and Walter Scholfield, who like Samuel Slater memorized its mechanism in England and constructed the card from memory. She also points out that early records indicate that similar machines built in England were made of mahogany and that this card was built of Eastern white pine lumber. Wood technologists at the institute say that white pine lumber was unknown in England at that time. The ancient card's three worker rollers are driven by hand-forged chains and sprockets. In later years the chains and sprockets were displaced by belts. Davis & Furber has displayed the Scholfield card at several machinery exhibitions.

SUGGESTION



A REED CAP COVER to keep the reed from working against the filling fork grate, thereby causing less thin places and broken picks, was the idea of Paul Moore, *above*, an employee in the weaving department of the Cone Mills Corp's Edna Plant in Reidsville, N. C. The L-shaped piece of metal over the reed cap brought a cash award to Mr. Moore as part of the employee suggestion program of the plant. (Photo courtesy *The Textorian*).

Report From The A.C.M.I. Convention

THE nation's textile manufacturers demonstrated serious concern for the future of their industry as they held a working convention in New Orleans last month.

Gathering for the fifth annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute at a time when the textile industry has suffered about two years of unfavorable operations, they sought—through discussions led by experts on various phases of their problems and talks by men who are respected for their information and ability—to find ways of getting from the "boom and bust" cycle which has always beset them.

They had government officials to tell them the latest news from Washington on labor legislation, taxes and other problems in which they are vitally interested, and they had foreign trade specialists to give them the picture on this important phase of their business.

From the first session on Thursday morning, April 22, until the end of the last one, late Saturday morning, April 24, they devoted several hours a day to absorbing facts that are expected to help them in directing their businesses in the coming year and to taking action which they hope will result in solving some of their knotty problems. Registration was 725 and attendance at the meetings in the large auditorium of the Jung Hotel was unusually good.

New Officers

Following custom, they elected their first vice-president, J. Craig Smith of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., as president to succeed H. K. Hallett of Kendall Mills, Charlotte, N. C. A. K. Winget of American & Efird Mills, Albemarle, N.C., was advanced to the first vice-presidency, and F. E. Grier of Abney Mills, Greenwood, S. C., and Erwin Mills Inc., Durham, N. C., was elected second vice-president.

As directors they elected: Henry S. Newcombe, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates Inc., Providence, R. I.; James A. Chapman, Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. H. Jewell, Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga.; G. O. Leinhard, Chicopee Mfg. Co., New Brunswick, N. J.; Ernest Rees, Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Herman Ruhm, Bates Mfg. Co., Lewiston, Me.; James C. Self Jr., Greenwood (S. C.) Mills; R. A. Spaugh, Washington Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; and Frank C. Williams, Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Robert C. Jackson of Washington, executive vice-president, and F. Sadler Love of Charlotte, N. C., secretary and treasurer, were reappointed at a post-convention session of the board.

The executive committee for the new year is composed of Mr. Smith, Mr. Winget, Mr. Grier, and the following: R. G. Emery, J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Mr. Hallett; Halbert M. Jones, Waverly Mills Inc., Laurinburg, N. C.; Roger Milliken, Deering, Milliken & Co. Inc., New York; Brackett Parsons, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; Thos. D. Russell, Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala.; and Henry W. Swift, Swift Spinning Mills Inc., Columbus, Ga.

Resolutions

In a group of resolutions adopted at the closing session, the institute members expressed their convictions on a number of matters which had been taken up in the convention. They recommended to Congress that sections referring to acceleration of corporation income tax payments be stricken from the 1954 income tax bill, pointing out that such acceleration of corporation income tax payments as is provided in Section 6154 of HR 8300 could seriously impair the credit structure of the nation, stifle turnover of capital, embarrass seasonal and cyclical businesses, and impair the financial strength of corporations to the detriment of their expansion and development through research and promotion of new products.

Another resolution asks that a compromise be submitted to the Senate Finance Committee whereby the lowest market price during the enactment of the new law concerning last-in, first-out inventories is used as a criterion in lieu of cost or market, whichever is lower.

The importance of flexible depreciation to a dynamic economy is stressed in a resolution which re-states the institute's recommendation of a tax program which would permit taxpayers to elect depreciation of productive equipment on the basis of its useful life as determined by them, providing that the maximum life of buildings should be ten years, machinery and equipment five years, automobiles and other short-lived properties two years, without stipulation as to maximum life. That a modernized and adequate depreciation program for American industry should be adopted was declared by the organization at its annual meeting in Palm Beach, Fla., in March 1953. However, the House of Representatives adopted a depreciation plan which is almost the same as that used in Great Britain for many years but has failed to help that country's economy. The manufacturers do not consider the effort made in this country to be adequate.

In a recommendation on determination of premiums and discounts for settlement of futures contracts, the institute urged that the Department of Agriculture re-evaluate its processes for the collection and study of premiums and discounts for grades and staples in order that it may make certain that these activities reflect the highest possible degree of accuracy, and that the differences in the designated spot markets be weighted according to the volume in each market when obtaining the averages for use in settlement of futures contracts.

Because of their concern over the large percentage of cotton certificated by government classing boards that is over-valued and over-classed, the manufacturers passed a resolution designed to protect this cotton from "undue manipulation and fluctuation." It recommends to the Department of Agriculture that classing be removed from the ports and that every precaution be taken to prevent the classing from being influenced by any group or section of the cotton trade.

It urges, too, that the U.S.D.A. make every effort to obtain the highest caliber and best trained classing services

Grier, Smith, Winget

Newly-elected A.C.M.I. officers are F. E. Grier, Abney Mills, Greenwood, S. C., second vice-president; J. Craig Smith, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., president; and A. K. Winget, American & Efird Mills, Albemarle, N. C., first vice-president.

and that the classing of certificated stock be automatically subject to a careful re-check at the time the cotton is classed for certification. It adds that classing boards should not be allowed to identify the cotton to be classed with the owner and that they should not be permitted to discuss their classification with anyone not in the government organization. Under the recommendation, any certificator objecting to the classification of his cotton would be required to file his complaint with the proper authorities in Washington.

Since cotton already in the certificated stock would not be included in the effects of this action, the resolution states that this cotton should be re-classified for both grade and staple and any bales found not up to standard in either grade or staple should be replaced with bales of proper quality from re-classed government-owned stock.

In another resolution, the industry reiterates its active opposition to government competition with private enterprise. It asks that the government dispose of—as promptly as is feasible—all commercial and business type enterprises where private effort can meet the need, stating that this will result in lowering of the national debt, substantially reducing bureaucrat-inspired appropriations, and creating new areas of tax revenue. Such action will likewise further reduce the inroads of "creeping socialism" and loosen the grip of entrenched bureaucracy, according to the industry's statement.

Tariff

The adoption of a foreign economic policy which is business-like and direct, stands on a firm contractual basis, and is dedicated to mutual fulfillment and mutual respect is urged in an expression of the organization's views on trade recommendations in President Eisenhower's message on foreign economic policy. It asks: that further tariff concessions be withheld from those countries which have not put into effect concessions previously granted to the United States in return for American concessions; that the original method of bi-lateral negotiation be restored; that tariff concessions be generalized only to those countries which accord the most-favored-nation treatment to the United States, not only as regards tariffs but in respect to every other form of trade or exchange control; that the extension of grants-in-aid or of capital loans to foreign countries from the public funds of the United States, for government or private use, be negotiated on a basis of comity with the objectives of promoting non-discriminatory trade and equitable treatment of foreign investment; and that the United States co-operate actively in the re-establishment of currency convertibility in those countries which are prepared for it.

The danger of foreign textile competition is recognized in a resolution which points out that all groups of the cotton industry have an increasing mutual inter-dependence on one another. It suggests that one important test be applied to any proposal advanced on behalf of stimulating raw cotton exports—the test of whether it will enable a foreign industry to gain still greater competitive advantage so that it can undersell American-made textile products not only in the export markets of the world but here at home as well. If it is found that the proposal will have this effect, the institute asks that all segments of the cotton industry join in opposing a proposal of this kind as inequitable to the interests of one group and hence potentially injurious to the ultimate best interests of all segments.

Mr. Hallett's Swan-song

Mr. Hallett set a brisk pace for the convention in his address at the opening session. He took the mill executives to a date 20 years from now and, removing the cloth from the crystal ball, told them what he foresees for their industry. He predicted for the American economy a fairly extended period of relative peace and said that trends which may be expected to remain reasonably firm include the rates of population growth, the national income growth, and the probable responses of the people to new social and economic conditions.

The industry, he declared, most go forward to meet the demands of these trends but it must, in doing this, get out of its "boom and bust" pattern. He pointed out that the industry as a whole has adjusted much better in the current recession than in the last half of 1951 and the first half of 1952 but that since last August 1, despite a well maintained volume of shipments and retail sales and despite a reduction of about seven per cent in mill cotton consumption, average gray prices—as measured by mill margins—have declined 18 per cent to the lowest since 1952. These recurrent collapses, he continued, slow up the escalator of upward progress and shatter both the resources and confidence which are necessary to new capital investment and general technological advancement. He expressed confidence that in future years gradual release from these sad experiences will be found, and he added that these releases will come from a more complete knowledge of the facts of production and consumption, a better understanding of the processes of disruption, and above all a keener appreciation of the role of the individual in the stability of the industry.

He suggested that there must be a deep and sensitive probe into the question of what really makes people buy, that there must be extensive research into the matter of what the customer wants. For the consumer, there are only two issues—price and quality—and cotton, which has to play against the field in the growing battle of the fibers, now has the challenge to possess more qualities than all other fibers—those existing and those still to come, he said.

He added that is doesn't make sense that the textile industry should be penned up by the arbitrary restrictions of foreign countries when half the population of the world is inadequately clothed or housed, or that the wage structure of this country's industry should be imperiled by low wage imports. And he said that if there can be an adequate public understanding "of what our industry is, what it means to the American economy and to American consumers, our foreign economic policy will not strike us down but will, instead, open the doors to new opportunities of service."

Business Looks Ahead

Kenneth Kramer, nationally-known economist and executive editor of *Business Week*, spoke at the Friday morning, April 23, session. He said the next two decades will be "the most exciting periods in American business history" and expressed confidence that business generally will start an upward trend this year. "We are moving," he said, "into a period when our economy has a chance to show that it can generate enough non-warlike uses for its enormous and steadily-increasing productive capacity. This is the beginning of a gigantic switch in the United States economy—the switch from meeting external demands for defense to meeting internal demands for a higher standard of living."

Asserting that he was optimistic about business, he said evidence at hand points to a steep but orderly decline in business generally followed by a mixture of upward and downward trends in different lines in 1954. This will be followed by a reversal of downward trends, leading to a long period, probably two decades, of general economic progress. The broad pattern of future progress will be shaped by rapid population growth, the government's commitment to a full employment program, and the likelihood of "big capital spending" for new manufacturing and business enterprises, he said.

National Affairs Forum

There was much interest among the institute members in three forums conducted Friday morning. Whether the House Labor Committee will report out a bill on revising the Taft-Hartley Law hinges on ironing out a behind-the-scenes controversy over the handling of labor disputes, Rep. Samuel McConnell (R., Pa.) told the national affairs forum of which W. A. L. Sibley of Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., was chairman.

The congressman, who heads this committee, said the group's sentiment is closely divided over a proposal to take decision powers away from the National Labor Relations Board and, instead, to have unfair labor practice cases tried in federal courts. In a preliminary vote, the plan was favored 14 to 13 but it has been brought up for reconsideration. An alternative plan, opposed by a majority of the committee members, calls for establishing a post of Labor Relations Act administrator with judicial powers for the N.L.R.B.

Unless his committee can arrive at a clear-cut decision on one of these proposals, it is possible the labor law revision will be tied up for an indefinite time, he added, despite the fact that his committee has completed about 90 per cent of its work on amendatory provisions suggested by President Eisenhower, business leaders and representatives of labor. He said his group intends to introduce a "clean bill" as soon as possible, one "truly developed" as a result of the committee's extensive hearings last year and as representative as is possible of the American people's sentiments in regard to adequate labor legislation. He added that prevailing opinion in his commitee favors assuring the individual states "real authority to handle strike situations and emergences arising from labor disputes."

F. Marion Rhodes, director of the cotton branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reviewed the administration's farm program as it relates to cotton and said greater flexibility in price supports is aimed at getting a better balance in America's production of basic agricultural commodities. A feature of the cotton program, he said, is the proposal for stockpiling an "insulated reserve" or set-asides of from three to four million bales, to be used only in times of emergency for disaster relief purposes, or for special research and educational purposes. The amount of cotton thus set aside would not enter into calculations of price supports, he indicated, but would be included in the total supply figures for computing acreage quotas and marketing controls.

If the administration's farm proposals are adopted, he said, a modernized parity plan for cotton would go into effect in 1956. This would base parity on a progressive ten-year average of prices received by farmers instead of on a pre-World War I base period. The new basis would reflect recent production trends and insure a better price support relationship among the major farm commodities, he said.

Flammable fabrics legislation and enforcing regulations were discussed by Harvey H. Hannah II of the Federal Trade Commission and George S. Buck, technical director of the National Cotton Council. Mr. Hannah explained the flammability law, effective July 1, in considerable detail. He interjected that the complaints of some in the apparel industry that they could not yet get guarantees from their fabric sources would soon be straightened out. "One important thing has already been accomplished," observed Mr. Hannah, "and that is that the textile and apparel manufacturers have already become highly conscious of flammable properties that might exist in apparel fabrics." Mr. Buck also paid a tribute to the F.T.C. and to Mr. Hannah for the way they handled the problems connected with the administration of the law. "It is an outstanding example of co-operation with industry by a governmental bureau," said Mr. Buck. He cautioned that every manufacturer of cotton textiles make sure whether or not he is affected by the act. Those not affected, he repeated, are: yarns, gray goods and non-apparel fabric producers. Interlinings can be shipped, as can other materials where properly marked for flammability. In interlinings, the fleece side is covered and not exposed, but it should be marked.

The act has some arbitrary phrases, such as the burning limits, but the industry will be able to get along all right under these. Some of the sheerest fabrics fall short of meeting the requirements, as has been much publicized. The manufacturer of napped goods might find his position a bit difficult. Mr. Buck discussed the pressure on Washington for a change in the law that would permit bringing in the sheer Japanese silks, but added that the feeling is there should be no change, that the act is intended to include all manufacturers. A specific exemption for silk would not be reasonable because it doesn't matter what fiber it is, if it burns too fast it is dangerous, Mr. Buck added. He has some ideas for changing the testing condition.

In the tax forum, presided over by C. W. Kable Jr., of Deering, Milliken & Co., New York, Elbert P. Tuttle, general counsel for the Treasury Department, asked the manufacturers for their understanding and support of the "philosophy back of the administration's tax program." He said revisions already made in the revenue code plus those proposed in the new tax bill would put about $7 billion into the hands of the American people rather than into the government treasury. He added that although he knows the textile manufacturers do not believe proposed changes in tax laws dealing with depreciation allowances go far enough, they certainly are a step in the right direction.

There was a lengthy discussion of technical tax matters, led by Russell E. Train of the Ways and Means Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives. He outlined the proposed changes for tax laws dealing with deferred compensation through qualified pension, profit sharing and stock option plans.

Foreign Trade Forum

In the foreign trade session, with Marion W. Heiss of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., chairman, O. Glenn Saxon, professor of Economics at Yale University, described the report of the Randall Commission as an "incompetent job" because it failed to recognize the basic foreign trade problem—that the manufacturers in Western Europe have lost their traditional markets and are trying to make up for that loss by exporting to the United States. He pointed out that bombed out industries in Europe and Japan have been replaced at the expense of the American taxpayer and that these industries are far more competitive today than they were before the war. Moreover, their wages rates have not increased as fast as their productivity while wage rates in the United States have increased at a rate exceeding the growth in output. He explained that Japan's work week is 49½ hours, Germany's is 48 hours, and Great Britain's is 40 hours. The short work week in Great Britain he described as a problem for that nation, and he added that Great Britain will not be able to survive with all her free social benefits and is thus coming to this country to ask for "breaks" which will enable her to develop sales in this market. Convertibility through the Gold Standard was described as the only possible way of gaining convertibility and re-establishing triangular trade between nations. He warned that without a Gold Standard, nations will be placing arbitrary value on their currency, which can be constantly shifting, and cited the fact that manipulation of rates of exchange has done much to overcome this country's protective tariffs. If tariff is reduced 50 per cent in the next ten years as would be the case under the Randall report, this nation will have virtual free trade, which would be utter suicide to an industrial nation like the United States, he declared.

Hallett, Maness

H. K. Hallett of Charlotte, N. C., retiring president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, being interviewed on the foreign trade issue at the fifth annual meeting of the institute in New Orleans. The reporter is Fred Maness of Textile Information Service.

R. Houston Jewell of Crystal Spring Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga., told the forum audience that in all the learned discussions on tariff, the fact that lowering the tariff would operate to the detriment of fundamental interests is being overlooked. As an example, he cited Crystal Springs Bleachery which operates in an area where 6,000 people are employed in the textile industry with a payroll of $17 million annually. A Japanese textile worker, he said, would have to work 1¼ hours to earn enough to buy one square yard of 80 x 80 print cloth. A British worker would have to work 25 minutes, and an American worker only nine minutes. He stressed the fact that despite the efficiency of American mills, even a trickle of foreign goods would upset the economy and painted a dire picture of what would happen with the demise of the textile industry in this country and how it would not only affect the workers but all kindred industry as well, including suppliers of raw materials and machinery makers.

The American tariff has been in the public interest for three reasons, said H. Wickliffe Rose of the Linen Thread Co. Inc., New York. These are: because it has encouraged the establishment of foreign industries in the United States; because it has diversified production while free trade would mean specialization of trade concentrated in a few areas; and because it protects the consumer in that it provides a leverage to reduce prices of imported products which would be raised in price by foreign producers to all that the traffic would bear. He said traiff should be flexible and rates should be placed under control of the tariff commission. The textile industry, he asserted, should adopt the view that all ideas on production and merchandising, no matter what their origin, should be bought. In this way, ideas originating abroad could be paid for and their benefits realized here. This would be preferable to "exporting of payrolls" which is what the United States would be doing if it lowered the tariffs.

Dr. C. T. Murchison, economist for the institute, gave a brief rundown of the bill introduced in the House on tariffs. He pointed out that last year dollar receipts of foreign countries exceeded their payments to the United States by $2½ billion and that last year this country bought half a billion dollars worth of goods more from Latin America than it bought from the United States. These facts, he said, explode the myth that the dollar gap needs to be closed.

The importance of exports was stressed by Matthew J. Cuffe, president of the Textile Export Association of the United States. He said that since the lifting of foreign trade restrictions early in 1947, more than six billion yards of American cotton textiles have been shipped overseas. In addition, the industry has exported 17,235,000 pounds of cotton yarn, 20,879,497 pounds of remnants, a million and a half cotton blankets, more than 800,000 bedspreads, 228,000 dozen sheets and pillow cases, 370,000 dozen handkerchiefs, close to four million pounds of cotton bags, and about 12 million yards of assorted drapery fabrics, plushes, pile fabrics, etc. These figures do not include about 75 million yards exported to territories and possessions of the United States.

However, these impressive figures represent a sharp drop for the volume of foreign trade in textiles in 1952 or in other post-war years with the exception of 1950, and there is nothing in sight to indicate a reversal of the downward trend. From being the major exporter of cotton in 1952, the United States had fallen to fourth place in 1953.

Mr. Cuffe attributed the weakening of this country's position in world markets principally to the network of restrictions which has been raised against the United States in nearly all of the major importing areas of the world. He urged that all divisions of the trade from raw cotton producers to distributors of finished cotton textiles launch a concerted campaign to eliminate discriminatory barriers against American goods in foreign markets. Its success would bring increased stability to the industry and would go far toward solving the cotton surplus problem, he declared.

Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin came down from Washington to address the mill executives at their closing session. He expressed his optimism about the state of the nation and cited his reasons for satisfaction in the present and faith in the future. Such accomplishments of the administration as reducing income taxes on individuals, ending the excess profits tax on business, reducing excise taxes by a billion dollars, and progress on the general tax revision bill were listed by Mr. Martin. He said construction work is at record levels, inflation has been checked, unnecessary controls on business have been junked, and that the people are getting the honesty, integrity and efficiency in government that they voted for. He added that there are, of course, still grave problems ahead of the country. But he stressed the statement that the important thing is "that we have now the kind of government that is tackling those problems with the utmost in brain power, energy and devotion."

The program also included an inspirational talk by Dr. Kenneth McFarland of Topeka, Kansas, educational consultant to General Motors, a report on the institute's activities in the last year by Mr. Jackson and presentation of a gift to Mr. Hallett. For entertainment, there was a reception by the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges on Thursday evening and one by the institute on Friday evening. Ladies enjoyed tours of New Orleans, and evenings were usually climaxed by dinner at the city's famed restaurants and visits to the French Quarter.

Let's Not Be Caught With Tariffs Down, Warns New Wool Association President

A MAN who has been in the textile field 36 years, E. D. Walen, is the new president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Mr. Walen, vice-president of Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., was elected at the recent 89th annual meeting of the N.A.W.M. in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. He succeeds Everett L. Kent, Kent Mfg. Co., Clifton Heights, Pa.

Also elected were four new vice-presidents. They are Mr. Kent, John L. Hutcheson Jr., Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga.; John H. McGowan, Wyandotte Worsted Co., Waterville, Me.; and T. B. Nilsen, Clinton Woolen Mfg. Co., Clinton, Mich.

Viewing the current outlook for the wool textile industry, the new president of the association stated, "There appear to be signs of at least a slight quickening of activity . . . Figures gathered by the association for the first quarter of 1954 indicate some improvement as compared with the last quarter of 1953. As against the first quarter of 1953, however, production and sales are lagging." He cited the importing of wool textiles as a cause for continuing concern in view of the fact that imports have reached an all-time high in spite of declining production in this country. The difference in the markets around the world, as he sees it, is in the wages paid to employees. Japanese wool cloth is being offered landed in

Walen, Delaney, Sigler, Reid, Wilkinson

Pictured at the dinner closing the 89th annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers are E. D. Walen, newly-elected N.A.W.M. president; Harry J. Delaney of Stevens Financial Corp., toastmaster at the dinner; Charles E. Sigler of Charles E. Sigler & Son, New York City; Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Herald Tribune*; and Edwin Wilkinson, executive vice-president of the N.A.W.M. Mr. Reid was given the association's Golden Fleece Award, and Mr. Sigler was elected a director.

New York—duty paid—at $1.50 to $2.00 a yard less than comparable American goods chiefly because the American worker earns an average of $1.55 an hour compared with only 13 cents an hour in Japan. He warned that "if the U. S. allows imports to damage the industry to the point where it cannot supply American military and civilian wool textile needs, the cartels of Europe and other parts of the world soon would be charging us far more than we are paying today."

Mr. Walen is a native of Gloucester, Mass. He was graduated from Lowell Technological Institute in 1912 and received his masters degree from George Washington University Graduate Engineering School in 1916. In 1918 he was associate physicist, chief of textile division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington. The following year he became manager of Textile Research Co., Boston. It was in 1920 that he first became associated with Pacific Mills as manager of the Cotton Research Co., a subsidiary of Pacific and Lockwood Green Co. In 1924 he was named assistant to the general agent of Pacific Mills, Lawrence; in 1928, agent of the worsted division; in 1932, general manager of the worsted division. Mr. Walen was elected vice-president of Pacific in 1941 and a director in 1943. In addition to its worsted mill in Lawrence, Pacific also has wool mills in Brookneal, Drakes Branch and Halifax, Va., and Carrboro, N. C.

Let's Pull The Wool Over Our Eyes

How much of the nation's woolen industry can the South expect to have in the coming years? Viewpoints on this question vary widely. On the one hand are those, principally in the South, who are certain that the South will succeed the North as the center of the entire industry. There are others who maintain that the South will take over the manufacture of such staples as gabardines and sheens while the North will produce principally fancy fabrics. Others point out that the South is getting new plants that will produce new fabrics and not old plants that are relocating. The trend toward the blending of wool and synthetics, some say, will continue to grow and it will be the new Southern mills that will specialize in this type of manufacture.

Arthur O. Wellman Jr., vice-president of Nichols & Co. Inc., the firm now building a $3,000,000 wool top manufacturing plant at Johnsonville, S. C., recently told a meeting of the Charlotte (N. C.) Textile Club that three significant developments are in store for the South. He predicted that: (1) Charleston, S. C., will become the country's chief port of entry for the importation of wool; (2) the South will replace the North as the center of the worsted industry; and (3) Southern banking facilities will be greatly increased to handle the extended financing required in the purchasing of raw wool.

His predictions parallel similar forecasts made earlier by a number of Southern textile leaders and government and business heads. Mr. Wellman pointed out that the initial investment his company is making at Johnsonville is only the first step as far as his firm is concerned and that the physical layout of the plant now under construction is designed so that expansion will require only the knocking out of a wall. He described some of the New England woolen mills as being in deplorable physical shape and stated that modernization and expansion will be required by a number of the Northern plants if they are to meet continued competition both here and abroad. He expressed his deep appreciation for the co-operation and enthusiasm shown his company by the people of South Carolina. He noted an increasing lack of enthusiasm in some segments of the industry in New England.

A point on which Southern mill men will not concede is that concerning more favorable wage rates in the Southern states. This, they insist, was not the chief reason for the shift being made by the Nichols company or by the French firm of Prouvost & Sons. Other factors—such as lower machine assessments, natural resources and decreased shipping costs—were decisive considerations.

Fortunately for the South, the arguments going back and forth between the North and the South over the reasons for the growing importance of wool in the Southern states have little to do with governing the continued growth of the industry in the area. Preparations are going ahead at a good speed to develop increased port facilities at Charleston, which has already received the first shipments of raw wool from foreign ports. There is even talk of sheep raising making the rounds. This, if gone into in a big way, would definitely place the South above the North in wool. And Southern bankers are reportedly ready to lend financial assistance to woolen endeavors. The stage is certainly set and the area is standing by with more warm servings of Southern hospitality.

What efforts the North will make to hold on to the worsted industry are not known. If a specialization in woolen textile manufacturing does come about, with the Northern areas concentrating on fancy fabrics, it would seem that a number of the mills in New England that are now producing worsteds would be faced with the choice of converting to novelty productions, moving to the South or closing down. New England, therefore, must be prepared to accept whatever changes come about—prepared to lend an enthusiastic hand to the progress the woolen industry is manifesting. Bemoaning "unfair competition" after the boat has sailed will be another feather in the Dixie cap.

Lamb, Robinson, Wellman, Bishop

THE FIRST SHIPMENTS OF RAW WOOL HAVE ARRIVED AT CHARLESTON, S. C., consigned to one of the two multi-million-dollar wool processing plants now planned for South Carolina. Shown above looking at the first bale to arrive are Arthur O. Wellman, president of Nichols & Co., Boston, which is building a $3 million plant at Johnsonville, S. C., Walter H. Robinson, manager of the new plant, L. W. Bishop, director of the State Development Board of South Carolina, and James L. Lamb, vice-president of the Robin Line, shippers.

A HANDBOOK OF TWISTING

By NEAL TRUSLOW, Superintendent of Product Development, United States Rubber Co., Winnsboro, S. C.

— Chapter II, Part Four (Twisting Devices) —

The Up-Twister

THE type of spindle known today as an up-twister seems to have been known for several centuries and was originally used in connection with combining and twisting together several ends of raw silk. Today the up-twister is manufactured by a number of different concerns including Fletcher Works, Glenwood and Second Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I.; and U. S. Textile Machine Co., Scranton, Pa.

The up-twister derives its name from the fact that the yarn passes vertically up from the supply package to the twisted take-up package. The supply package is a sturdy and well-balanced spool which fits over a spindle. This spindle is driven by a belt. The yarn on leaving the package is frequently fed through a "flyer" which is a freely revolving and lightly constructed device used to control the balloon of the yarn so that it will be removed easily and uniformly from the supply package. For fine yarns the use of the flyer may be eliminated. After leaving the flyer, the yarn is fed through a pigtail thread guide and then wound onto the take-up package. This take-up package is driven by surface contact with a cork covered roll so that a uniform yarn speed is obtained. The normal type of package is a two-headed spool which is filled uniformly and is well suited for steaming or conditioning (see Fig. 2-20). In cases where the take-up package is used subsequently for warping or quilling, it is important to allow the yarn to be removed with a low tension and then a package with only one or even no flanges can be produced either with or without a tapered end. These latter packages are generally much heavier (see Fig. 2-21).

A modern up-twisting frame is built so that it has two rows or "decks" of twisting one above the other. Other construction features are found to vary considerably between machines depending on the builder, the type of material handled, and the size of yarn. The supply package or spinning bobbin varies from four ounces to two pounds and usually the machine is designed for the same size of take-up package. The spacing between spindles varies from three to ten inches. The speed of operation is generally higher than that of ring twisting and speeds up to 15,000 r.p.m. are frequently obtained. This high speed is attributed to the well balanced supply packages, the uniformity of the filament yarn and the lack of any traveler drag.

The principle of up-twisting is quite simple. As the bobbin is revolved, the yarn is drawn over-end from the bobbin at a constant rate and is wound up on the take-up package. Each revolution of the bobbin inserts a turn of twist and each lap of yarn removed from the supply package inserts a turn of twist. For the best operation, these should be additive, that is to say they should both produce twist in the same direction. To accomplish this for Z twist, the spinning bobbin must be rotated clockwise when looking down on it and the yarn must be originally wound so that it will be removed in the same clockwise direction. As is the case discussed previously with cap spinning, almost all of the twist is produced by the rotation of the bobbin and the amount of twist produced by the over end removal

Fig. 2-20 ***(right)*****—A modern uptwister (courtesy Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I.)**

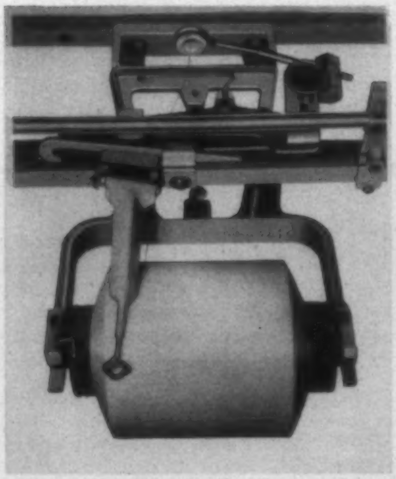
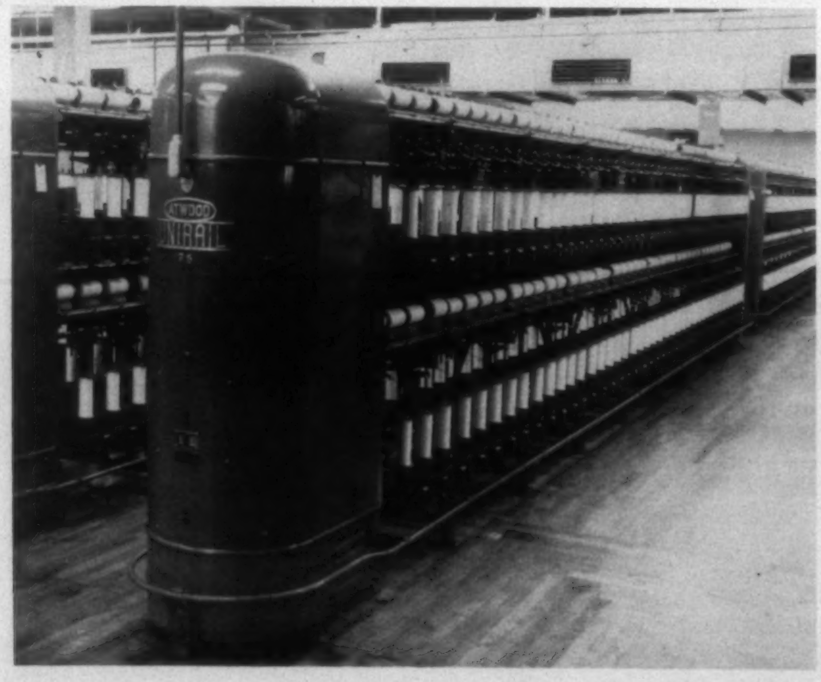


Fig. 2-21 ***(above)*****—Headless package produced on an uptwister (courtesy U. S. Textile Machine Co., Scranton, Pa.)**



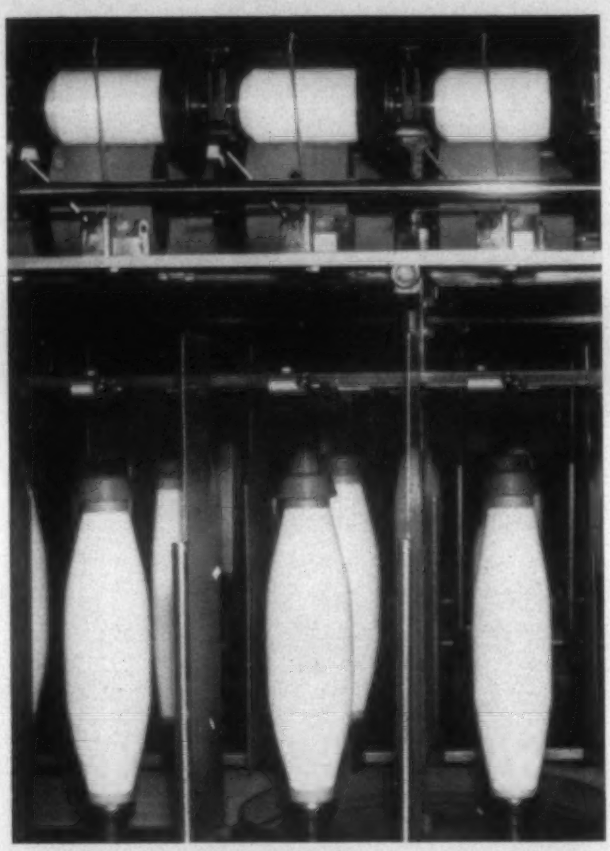


Fig. 2-22—An uptwister handling nylon pirns (courtesy Fletcher Works Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.)

is constantly changing and small. The twist per inch in the yarn can be changed on this machine by changing either the spindle speed or the speed of the face roll which drives the take-up.

Up-twisting has come into widespread use with the advent of large quantities of synthetic fiber which is available in filament form. For filament nylon, acetate, rayon, Orlon and glass the up-twister is normally used. This is particularly true when handling the finer denier filaments used in both woven and knitted apparel (see Fig. 2-22). This equipment is designed to handle such materials at low cost and high speed without causing damage to even the most delicate material. Increased speed is sometimes obtained by combining the up-twisting and ring-twisting techniques into a single machine.

The Two-For-One Twister

The principles of two-for-one twisting were discovered about the time of the American Civil War and were perhaps spurred on by the success achieved by the then new ring-spinning method. However, this twisting technique was not brought into prominence until 1929, when Andrew and Langstreth were issued a patent in England for a double twist spindle designed for plying tire cords. Although this method has now been commercially utilized for almost a quarter of a century, it is surprising how few people understand the method in which the twisting is accomplished. Referring to illustration 2-23A, it is seen that if one end of a yarn is held stationary while a rotating motion is appled to the other end, the yarn will be twisted. This, of course, is the principle used for the roving frame.

Now looking at Fig. 2-23 B, it is also seen that, by holding one end stationary, while the other end is fastened to the edge of a rotating disc, the yarn can be twisted. This is the principle used for the ring frame. In Fig 2-23 C, the above two conditions are combined. If the yarn is threaded into the center of the rotating disc and out the edge of the disc, it will be found that two turns of twist are put into the yarn for one turn of the disc and hence the name "two-for-one" twister, or "double-twist" spindle.

For the production of certain heavy industrial yarns like tire cord, this principle has been utilized in a compound manner as described by Uhlig in Patent No. 2,487,837, and by R. J. Clarkson in Patent No. 2,550,136. In the twister built by the Howe Machinery Co., Passaic, N. J., the two-for-one principle is utilized for the production of plied yarns so that the machine simultaneously handles the following operations: (1) twists the singles yarn, (2) cables the two together, and (3) winds the finished cord on a large package. Two or more spindles can thus be used to twist the singles so that the supply package is stationary with the yarn being pulled over-end and down through a primary tensioning device, through the center of the spindle and through the rotor and secondary tensioning control. From the rotor the yarn travels up as a balloon and goes around a guide pulley. Several ends can be gathered by this guide pulley from whence they balloon *down* to a rotor and *up* through the center of the spindle, over a capstan and are wound onto the package. The three spindles are driven by a 1½ horsepower motor through a belt. A novel method to secure constant winding tension is obtained through a magnetic clutch as described in Patent No. 2,534,496. The Howe unit can produce packages up to ten pounds in weight. These are produced at spindle speeds of up to 7,200 r.p.m., or 14,400 turns per minute being put into the singles yarn. This type of unit seems best suited to coarser filament yarns such as 1,650-denier rayon, but it has been used on yarns as fine as 150-denier. In spite of labor savings due to reduced handling and simpler operation, this type of equipment has not been widely installed and this is believed to be due to the high initial cost of this machine.

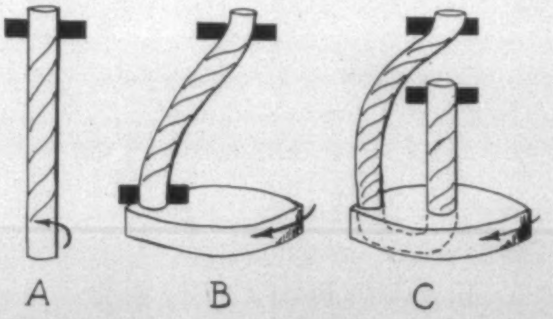


Fig. 2-23—A, concentric twist; B, rotary twist; C, two-for-one twist obtained by combining A and B.

The general principle of the two-for-one twister has been applied also in the multiple twister and doubler invented by Seddon Nelson in 1946 as described in U. S. Patent No. 2,410,674. This patent describes a twisting device suitable for twisting filament. In operation, a pair of coaxial flyer arms rotate in opposite directions, resulting in four turns of twist being inserted in the yarn for each "spindle" rotation. A method is also described for producing plied yarns with this device.

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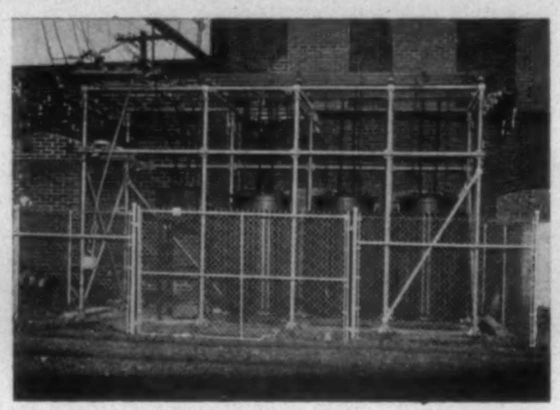

Photo showing Sub-Station structure furnished and installed by Southern Electric Service Company, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina. This was designed for 2400 volts primary to 600 volts secondary for conversion to 4160 volts, 3 phase, Wye connection primary to 600 volts secondary.

For Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

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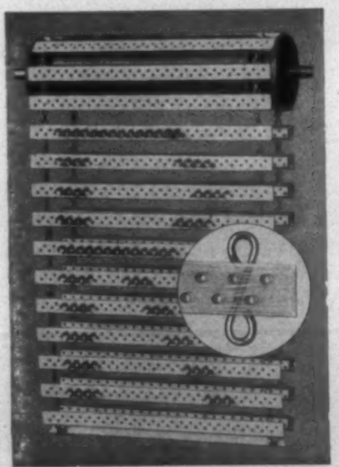

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Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

Dr. L. B. Arnold Jr.

Dr. L. B. Arnold Jr. has been named technical textile consultant for American Alcolac Corp., Baltimore, Md. Dr. Arnold will specialize in the sales of detergents and chemicals to textile mills. He will supervise Alcolac's textile customer service department, offering complete research and laboratory facilities to service textile companies.

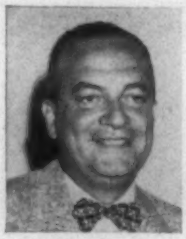
Lewis M. Heflin, executive vice-president of Cone Mills Inc., has been elected chairman of the Financial Group of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York at the group's recent annual meeting. Mr. Heflin is the eighth chairman of the 20-year-old Financial Group and succeeds Edward M. Fuller of Greenwood Mills Inc.

Donald C. Johnston, former plant manager of Dublin (Ga.) Mills, which is a unit of M. T. Stevens, Southern Division of J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., has been appointed superintendent of Franklin (N. H.) Mills. Mr. Johnston has been associated with the Dublin Mills since it was built in 1947. . . . Thomas D. Bruce, who has been assistant to Mr. Johnston, will be in charge of the operation of Dublin Mills. Mr. Bruce joined the staff of the Dublin Mills in April 1952.

Walter Regnery

Walter Regnery, executive head of Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills, was recently named "Citizen of the Year" by the Clinton, S. C., Lions Club. Mr. Regnery was selected "for his contribution to the entire area and his leadership in textiles." Joanna Cotton Mills is a division of Joanna Western Mills Co.

Appointments of William B. Thomas and Lamar Beach to The Chemstrand Corp.'s technical sales staff have been announced. Mr. Beach joined Chemstrand 14 months ago and since that time has been associated in various departments in the Acrilan manufacturing plant. He was formerly with the Celanese Corp. of America. Mr. Thomas, who joined Chemstrand on April 15, had previously been general manager for the Brodnax (Va.) Mills, and prior to this was manager of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills Inc. and superintendent of Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C. Both men have been assigned to the resident technical sales staff at The Chemstrand Corp.'s headquarters at Decatur, Ala. . . . Charles Thompson has been appointed group leader in dyeing application for The Chemstrand Corp. Mr. Thompson, a native of Bern, Switzerland, was formerly chemist-colorist in charge of New York sales division laboratory for the Burlington Mills Corp. Prior to this he was superintendent of dyeing and boss dyer for Potomac Dyeing and Finishing Co., Hagerstown, Md., and with Columbia (Pa.) Piece Dyeworks, a division of Schwarzenbach and Huber. He was a consultant on dyeing and finishing problems for Queen City Textile Mills, at Allentown, Pa., and Narricut Fabrics Corp., Philadelphia. Mr. Thompson is credited with the discovery of methods for fast color dyeing of acetate and processes for preventing destruction of chrome colors when dyed in iron machines.


J. B. Goldberg

J. B. Goldberg, consultant to the textile and allied industries, is scheduled to be the opening speaker of the Technological Section of the International Congress of Man-Made Textiles in Paris, France on May 31. His subject will be "American Developments in Rayon and Acetate Fabrics." Mr. Goldberg, accompanied by Mrs. Goldberg, will tour Italy, France and England. While in Italy and France, he will visit some of the leading textile producers of those countries. In England he will attend the annual Textile Institute Conferences at Scarborough and will confer with the Director of the British Rayon Institute Research Association and will also visit research centers of several of the country's major synthetic yarn producers.

Joseph A. Neubauer, technical director for Columbia-Southern Chemical Corp. has been elected to membership on Columbia-Southern's board of directors. Mr. Neubauer joined Columbia-Southern in 1933 and was appointed technical advisor to Columbia-Southern in 1946 and has served as technical director during the past five years.

William C. King has been re-elected president of The Felt Association at that group's 20th anniversary meeting held in New York recently. Mr. King is vice-president of The Felters Co., Boston, Mass. William H. Lehmberg, executive vice-president of American Felt Co., Glenville, Conn., was re-elected vice-president; Herbert S. Blake Jr., New York, was re-elected secretary and Paul Weiss, treasurer.

Carl R. Bellwood

Carl R. Bellwood has been appointed to the post of technical director of the textile division of Polymer Industries Inc., Springdale, Conn. Mr. Bellwood comes to Polymer Industries from the Frank B. Ross Co., Jersey City, N. J., where he held the post of division manager and technical director. Prior to that, he was with the Cravenette Co., Hoboken, N. J., as technical director.

Walter F. Fancourt III, former vice-president of the W. F. Fancourt Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has succeeded his late father as president of the firm. John L. Fancourt, succeeds his brother as vice-president. He formerly had been secretary for the firm. Miss Josephine Patla, who joined the firm 22 years ago, replaces John L. Fancourt as secretary. Walter F. Fancourt Jr., founder of the firm, died April 12 at the age of 71.

Oakite Products Inc. has announced the assignment of two new technical service representatives. They are D. O. Mundale, Asheville, N. C., and Lloyd W. Kagley, Knoxville, Tenn.

Albert G. Chenicek has been appointed director of development at Standard Coated Products Inc., Buchanan, N. Y. Following four years' service with the Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. in development work on the chlorination of organic compounds, Dr. Chenicek joined Interchemical Corp. in 1941. In April 1952, he was loaned to Standard Coated Products Inc.—then a division of Interchemical—to work on the development of latex coated fabric wall covering, first brought out in the Fall of 1953. He also engaged in research sponsored by the Navy on coating synthetic fabrics. In his new assignment, Dr. Chenicek will continue to supervise the development of improved coatings on both conventional and synthetic fabrics.

John Hilldring has been elected executive vice-president of General Aniline & Film Corp., New York City. Mr. Hilldring joined General Aniline in 1947 as a foreign operations consultant, and in 1950 was appointed manager of foreign operations for both General Aniline and General Dyestuff Corp., wholly-owned subsidiary of G.A.F. He was elected a vice-president in 1952 and senior vice-president of the corporation in June 1953.

John Clark

John W. Clark, textile manufacturer of Franklinville and Greensboro, N. C., was recently presented the 1954 Meritorious Service Award of the N. C. State College Alumni Association. Mr. Clark, a long-time friend and supporter of the college, received a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering in 1906 and a B.S. degree in textiles in 1907. The award was presented to him at the annual session of the association.

C. L. Page, president of Jackson Mills, Wellford, S. C., and Julian H. Robertson, president of North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C., were participants in the recent Joint Civilian Orientation Conference sponsored by the U. S. Defense Department.

National Starch Products Inc. has announced the election of James Dillon as vice-president. S. A. Segal was elected to fill Mr. Dillon's former position as secretary. Mr. Dillon has been associated with National Starch for many years, first serving in manufacturing, later as manager of the Mid-Western division at Chicago, after which he returned to the executive offices as director of personnel relations, and more recently as secretary and director of synthetic resin development. He resides in Summit, N. J. Mr. Segal has been with National Starch since 1947.

The National Association of Manufacturers has sent its delegates to the Second International Conference of Manufacturers to be held at Paris, France, May 23-25, and the Western European Regional Conferences, May 16-22. Included in the delegates were James L. Coker, president, Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., who toured Germany; C. J. O'Connor, president, Reichhold Chemicals Inc., Detroit, who toured Scandinavia; H. W. Prentis Jr., chairman of the board, Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., who toured Germany; Herbert H. Schell, chairman, Sidney Blumenthal & Co. Inc., New York City, who toured Scandinavia; and George F. Smith, president, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., who toured Germany.

The Textile Color Card Association of the United States has announced the retirement of Margaret Hayden Rorke, secretary and managing director of the association. The announcement was made by Roy E. Tilles, president of the association, who said, "Mrs. Rorke is retiring to private life and will establish her home in California and it is with deep regret that we accept her retirement. She has served the association with great distinction during the past 30 years as secretary and managing director. Mrs. Rorke has also been prominently active in national trade association affairs and a leader in the promotion of industrial color standardization and color co-ordination." Mr. Tilles also made known that the board of directors has named Miss Estelle M. Tennis as executive secretary. Miss Tennis, who will assume Mrs. Rorke's responsibilities, has served the association for a number of years as assistant to the managing director.

American & Efird Mills Inc., Mt. Holly, N. C., has announced that Charles E. Wood has been transferred to the High Point, N. C., office of the company to assist E. J. Holbrook, who has been manager of that office for the past 25 years.

John F. Baker, who has been assistant regional engineer for the Westinghouse Electric Corp. lamp division in Atlanta, Ga., for the past year, has been appointed district engineer for the division in North and South Carolina with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C.

William H. Cady

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists by an unanimous vote of its council recently elected William Hamlin Cady of Providence, R. I., an honorary member. He is the fourth member to be so honored in the 33 years of the association's existence. His long record of accomplishment in textile dyeing and chemistry stretches from the time of his A.B. (1898) and A.M. (1905) degrees from Brown University to his present position of co-ordinator and American editor of the *Colour Index,* a monumental study and tabulation by A.A.T.C.C. and the British Society of Dyers and Colourists of all the dyestuffs manufactured in the free world, due to be published in 1955. Mr. Cady was chemist and demonstrator in this country from 1899 to 1917 for two of the largest German dyestuff manufacturers, Farbenfabriken and then Badische. From 1918 to 1922 he was chief chemist for the United States Finishing Co., and from 1922 to 1929 was research chemist for Pacific Mills. In 1929 he became chief chemist of the Slater Co., Webster, Mass., now one of the plants of Cranston Print Works. In 1931 he left Slater to again become chief chemist of the United States Finishing Co. where he remained until 1946 when he resigned to take over the color index work for the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Mr. Cady was a charter member and one of the first vice-presidents of the association. He received the highest award of the association, the Olney Medal, on Dec. 12, 1946.

Stein, Hall & Co. Inc., has announced the appointment of S. Crawford Bonow as manager of the manufacturing division, Paul Kaplan as manager of the technical division and Albert R. Robbins as manager of the New York laboratories. Mr. Bonow is also assistant vice-president of The Stein-Davies Co., a manufacturing subsidiary of Stein Hall, and will be in charge of the firm's manufacturing plants at Long Island City, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Pawtucket, R. I. and Charlotte, N. C. He previously served as manager of the Long Island City plant. He joined Stein, Hall & Co. Inc. in January 1946 after having been assistant chief of the Chemical Mfg. Division, Edgewood Arsenal, Md. Mr. Kaplan, who was formerly manager of the firm's development department, will direct the over-all operations of the Stein, Hall laboratories at Long Island City, Chicago, Pawtucket and Charlotte and all other technical aspects of the company's operations. He joined Stein, Hall & Co. Inc. in July 1946. Mr. Robbins will direct the activities of the textile and other laboratories located at Long Island City. Mr. Robbins joined Stein, Hall & Co. Inc. in February 1951 and previously was connected with the Kearny (N. J.) Mfg. Co.

Commercial Factors Corp. has announced the appointment of James W. Daniel as company representative in the Eastern, Southern and West Central states. Mr. Daniel is a native of Memphis, Tenn., where he will make his headquarters. He began his business career with the First National Bank of Memphis and for the past five years has been associated with the Slumber Products Co. in a sales capacity.

E. R. Friese

E. R. Friese, director of manufacturing for Sun Chemical Corp., has been named vice-president of the firm. Mr. Friese joined the corporation in one of its production departments in 1936, and since that time has received many promotions to his present position. . . . M. J. Hoover has been appointed sales director of Sun Chemical Corp. and a member of the firm's management committee. Since joining Sun Chemical in 1936, Mr. Hoover has been general manager of one of Sun's sales divisions. In his new position as sales director, Mr. Hoover will be responsible for the co-ordination of the activities of all Sun Chemical's sales divisions, including the Warwick Division (textile and industrial chemicals, waxes).

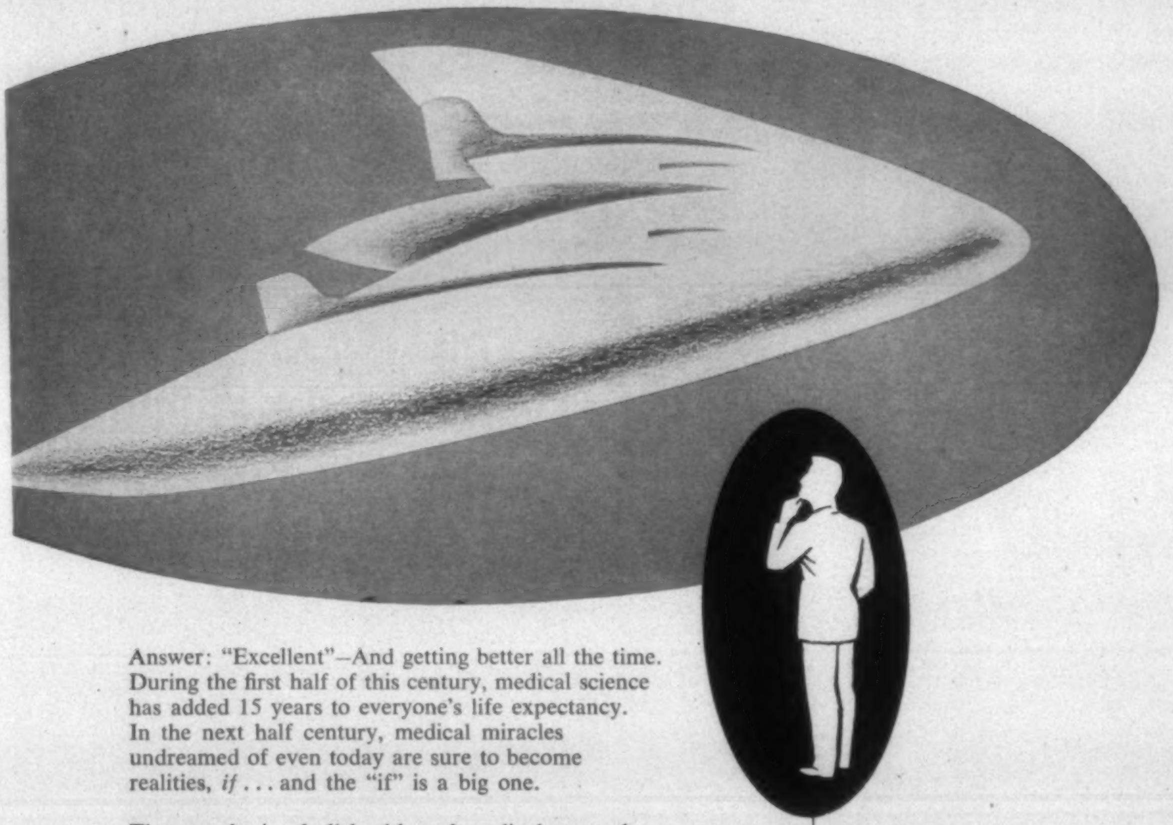
John Marchant, formerly of Marchant & Co., has joined the firm of William J. Moore, manufacturers' agent, Greenville, S. C.

Paul A. Redmond

Paul A. Redmond, president of Alabama Mills Inc., Birmingham, has been re-elected president of the Southern States Industrial Council. The council recently drafted a declaration of policy denouncing federal subsidies. The council has also said it would help fight all federal legislation such as F.E.P.C., and expressed disapproval over the St. Lawrence Seaway project approved by President Eisenhower.

American Enka Corp. has retained Howard Ketcham, well-known authority on color, to style its solution-dye filament rayon yarns. His assignment will be to design colors combining maximum style ap-

how are your chances of being around in 1999?



Answer: "Excellent"–And getting better all the time. During the first half of this century, medical science has added 15 years to everyone's life expectancy. In the next half century, medical miracles undreamed of even today are sure to become realities, *if* . . . and the "if" is a big one.

The very basis of all health and medical research, the foundation without which no hospital or health agency can operate, is imperiled. That foundation is the country's compact network of 79 medical schools.

The threat is real and immediate . . . the production line of well-trained doctors is seriously endangered. Lack of operating funds has reduced teaching time by 7%, created vacancies in one out of every 20 full-time teaching positions, caused three private medical schools to become state institutions within the past three years . . . and all of this at a time when demands of our expanding population and rapid scientific advances require the highest in teaching standards, and larger enrollments.

Hundreds of firms in industry have recognized this threat in its fullest implication. The contributions they are making to the National Fund constitute one of private enterprise's major services to the nation. At the same time these contributions serve as safeguards for their investments in family, community and employee health. Get full details on the crisis that faces medical education, and learn how you can help solve it.

NATIONAL FUND FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION

MEDICAL EDUCATION KEEPS AMERICA HEALTHY

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT MEDICAL EDUCATION

- There are only 79 accredited medical schools in the United States.
- They train 82,000 undergraduates, specialists and technicians and graduate 6,500 doctors annually.
- It costs from $10,000 to $12,000 to train a doctor today.
- Tuition fees, raised 84% over 1940, cover less than 20% of the cost.
- In the past decade medical teaching budgets have risen 143%; administration and plant operation 150%.
- The medical schools need $10,000,000 annually in additional income to maintain present standards and train the necessary number of doctors required for America's growing population.
- *ALL* 79 medical schools can be aided by a *single* gift to the National Fund for Medical Education.
- Contributions are distributed through annual grants according to a schedule approved by the medical schools.
- The National Fund is a voluntary, non-profit organization approved and supported by the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges.

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peal with the colorfast qualities of American Enka's Jetspun yarn. For more than 20 years Mr. Ketcham has been a color consultant and stylist.

J. Philip Cleaveland, superintendent of the Unity plant of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., has been elected president of the LaGrange Lion's Club to serve during 1954-55. He will be formally installed in July although he is presently serving as president, filling the unexpired term of the current president who moved from the city.

Dewitt E. Phillips has been appointed sales representative for A. B. Carter Inc., Gastonia, N. C. Mr. Phillips has been assigned the company's Georgia territory replacing J. Walton Brown who resigned.

Harold V. Farnsworth, vice-president and trustee of Atkinson, Haserick & Co., has been appointed trustee of the Lowell Technological Institute by the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

E. Allen Bentley has been elected vice-president of Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga. Mr. Bentley has been superintendent of the Columbus mill since 1946, and has been with the company since 1938. He previously was connected with the Eagle and Phenix Mill Division of Reeves Bros. Inc., Columbus, where he served as overseer of carding.

Lonnie N. Huffstetler, Gastonia, N. C., has joined Textile Banking Co. Inc., New York City, as Southern representative. Mr. Huffstetler recently resigned as Southern agent for Crompton-Richmond Co. Inc., New York City.

Two veteran overseers of the Greenville (S. C.) Woodside Mill will retire soon after many years of continued service. B. T. Mulligan, overseer of the carding department, will retire July 1 after 43 years service with Woodside. A. H. Pollard, overseer of the cloth room, will retire after 45 years with Woodside. J. Harvey Cleveland will succeed Mr. Mulligan and Luther Harrison will succeed Mr. Pollard.

Charles H. Eager, formerly purchasing agent and traffic manager of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has been promoted to an executive position with the firm. Mr. Eager will be succeeded by William M. Bookout who previously was assistant traffic manager. Mr. Bookout joined the company in March 1952 .

Edward J. Martin has been elected vice-president of John P. Maguire & Co. Inc. Mr. Martin, who was assistant treasurer, will work in the operating and financial end of the business. He joined the company in 1941.

The Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. has appointed two sales representatives to handle its line of textile pigments in the Southern states. S. Y. Stribling III has been named Southern manager of textile pigment sales, with headquarters in Greenville, S. C. Serving textile mills in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee will be Williams S. Pearson, who will be stationed in Decatur, Ga. Mr. Stribling, who has had 21 years of experience in the textile industry, was formerly associated with Southern Bleachery and Print Works in all phases of research, development and production. Later, he spent five years with the Textile Colors Division of Interchemical Corp., supervising the concern's application laboratories in Fairlawn, N. J. Prior to joining Hilton-Davis, Mr. Stribling served with Warwick Chemical Co., division of Sun Chemical Corp. In addition to selling textile finishing compounds in the South, he was sales manager of textile pigment colors. Mr. Pearson was formerly plant chemist and supervisor of the print works at Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga. Before coming to Hilton-Davis, he was technical representative for Warwick Chemical Co.

L. A. Fluck

Linton A. Fluck has been appointed manager of the textile resin department of American Cyanamid Co. at Bound Brook, N. J. Mr. Fluck, formerly assistant manager of the department, first joined American Cyanamid in 1939. Prior to his service with Cyanamid, he was a chemist with Cranston Print Works, Cranston, R. I. He is a member of the A.A.T.C.C. and the American Association of Textile Technologists. . . . Dr. Theodore F. Cooke has been appointed as assistant to the department manager and Philip B. Roth as manager of Cyanamid's application laboartory. Dr. Cooke joined American Cyanamid as a research director in 1940. He was appointed assistant director of physical chemical research in 1945, and in 1949 was named assistant director of the application research department. He became manager of the textile resin laboratory in 1952. Mr. Roth, who came to Cyanamid in 1950, was formerly associated with the Kem Laboratories, New York City; the Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office, New York City; the Aspinook Corp., Jewett City, Conn.; and the Bocon Chemical Co., New York City. He is a member of the A.A.T.C.C. and the American Chemical Society.

T. F. Cooke

P. B. Roth

Thomas J. Crowley, son of John E. Crowley, has joined John E. Crowley Co., Charlotte, N. C., as sales representative.

W. J. Fullerton has been elected a director of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills Inc. Mr. Fullerton is general sales and merchandise manager of the firm. He joined Mooresville last September as merchandise manager in charge of apparel fabrics, and was appointed general sales and merchandise manager in January. Mr. Fullerton's election brings the board's membership up to 14.

P. H. Burrus Jr., vice-president of Jackson Mills, Wellford and Iva, S. C., has been named winner of the Research Institute of America's annual Award for Merit. Mr. Burrus is a member of the associate member division of the institute. The award was presented on the basis of "contributions to executive skills in 1953." A citation was also presented to Jackson Mills in recognition of the ideas fostered there toward executive development, human relations and manpower utilization.

John W. Rattew has been appointed purchasing agent for Textron Southern, Anderson, S. C. Mr. Rattew was formerly with Burlington Mills.

W. E. Dunn, formerly superintendent of Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., has been named general plant superintendent of Huntsville Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala. He will assist A. D. Elliott, vice-president and general manager of the Huntsville plant. Mr. Dunn was at one time superintendent of Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.

Peter P. Kriek, director of engineering of American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C., and Frank L. Bailey, engineering manager of Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J., have been elected Fellows of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

John Paul McGinty has been added to the Southern sales force of the Laurel Soap Mfg. Co. Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. McGinty is a graduate in chemistry of the University of North Carolina.

Forrest Britt has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Caledonia Mills Inc., Lumberton, N. C.

P. W. Nipper Jr. has been named superintendent of Piedmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co., a division of J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc. He succeeds J. Harvey Cleveland Jr. who has accepted a position with another company. Clarence Fisher, general overseer at Piedmont's No. 1 plant succeeds Mr. Nipper as superintendent of Jonesville (S. C.) Mills.

R. W. Moister has been promoted to resident sales representative of the Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte Chemicals Corp., in the Central District office, Atlanta, Ga. He replaces Jack Craig who has left the firm. Mr. Moister was in this territory from 1935-47. More recently he has been in the Eastern district in New York.

Several major revisions in staff assignments have been made by Textile Research Institute, according to Dr. J. H. Dillon, director. Most important of these is the decision of Dr. James H. Wakelin to vacate his post of director of research in order to engage in private consulting. Dr. Wakelin will continue his connection with the institute, however, with the title research associate and will concentrate his efforts in some of the newer research programs of the institute, on a half-time basis. Dr. Dillon stated that Dr. Wakelin has been seriously considering establishment of his own consulting business for several years and expressed gratification that he has consented to remain in Princeton and con-

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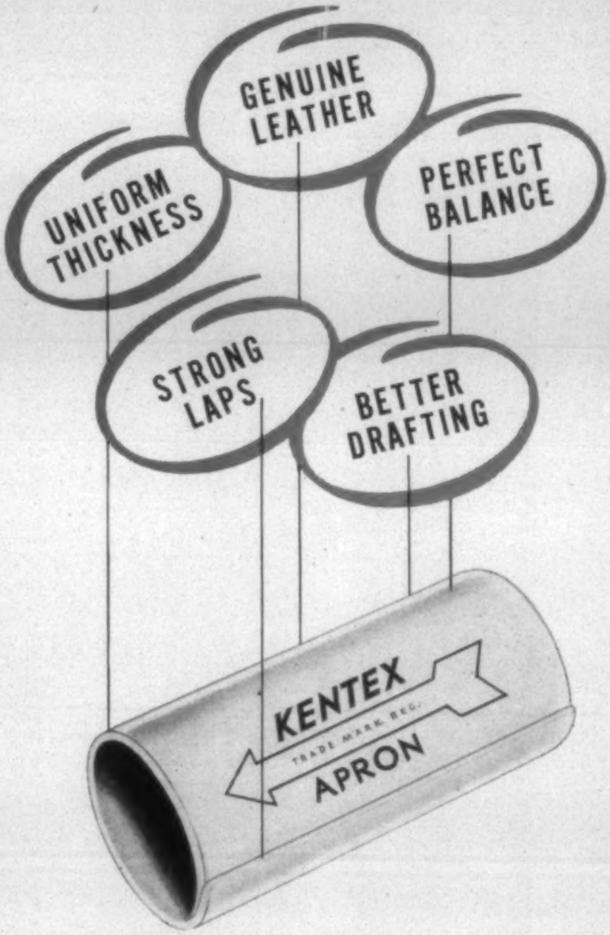

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tinue his association with the institute. Dr. Wakelin joined the institute staff in 1948 as associated director of research and was made director of research in 1951. His initial assignment was direction of the work of the Wool Research Project, an important part of the institute's program which has been carried out successfully with experiments conducted in the institute laboratories and in the plants of member companies. Since 1951 he has been in charge of all aspects of the research program. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and carried out graduate studies at Cambridge University and Yale University, where he was granted the Ph.D. degree in physics in 1939. Effective July 1, 1954, Dr. Dillon will again assume direct responsibility for the institute's research program and he announced the following promotions of key staff members who will assist him in its prosecution. Dr. Howard J. White Jr. and Dr. Helmut Wakeham will be associate directors; Dr. John Menkart and Dr. Joseph H. Dusenbury will be assistant directors. Each of these men will have added responsibilites but their primary activities will continue in the fields in which they are presently engaged; Dr. White—physical chemistry, particularly dyeing phenomena; Dr. Wakeham—cotton fiber studies; Dr. Kenkart—wool fiber studies; Dr. Dusenbury — chemical physics. Julian S. Jacobs will continue as director of publications in the New York location and Paul C. Alford Jr. will henceforth have the title executive secretary.

John F. and G. C. Matheson, president and executive vice-president respectively of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills Inc., have reopened Susquehanna Mills, Sunbury, Pa., under a new firm to be known as Sunbury Textile Mills Inc. The plant will employ between 300 and 350 persons to begin with, and another 150 to 200 in another year. The mill will manufacture dress goods, woolens and worsteds and eventually will make automotive fabrics.

Harry S. McDonald of Hunt Loom and Machine Works Inc., Greenville, S. C., has resigned his position to enter business for himself. Mr. McDonald was vice-president and director in charge of purchases.

C. Gooden Jenkins has been named general superintendent of Lane Cotton Mills Co., New Orleans, La. Mr. Jenkins was formerly general superintendent of Profile Cotton Mills, Jacksonville, Fla. Clarence A. Barrett was named assistant superintendent at Lane. He was formerly superintendent of weaving at Lyons' Mill, Anderson, S. C. William T. Paul was made general overseer of the finishing and cloth room. Mr. Paul formerly was with Industrial Cotton Mills Division, J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., at Rock Hill, S. C.

Dr. William Alfred LaLande Jr. has been elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. LaLande will continue also as manager of research and development. He has been with the company since 1944. . . . Edward F. Beale, treasurer of the company, was also named a vice-president. He joined Pennsalt in 1946 as assistant-to-the-treasurer, was named controller in 1948 and secretary and treasurer in 1951. . . . William P. Drake has been named president of the new industrial chemicals division of Pennsylvania Salt. In his new capacity Mr. Drake will be responsible for both the manufacture and sale of Pennsalt's extensive line of industrial chemicals.

R. R. Hood has been appointed manager of Acme Loom Harness & Reed Co., Greenville, S. C. Mr. Hood was formerly with Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Baltimore, Md.; Brandon Duck Mills, Greenville, S. C.; and Pelzer (S. C.) Mills.

W. S. Richardson has been elected president of B. F. Goodrich Co. succeeding John L. Collyer who was again elected chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Richardson has been executive vice-president since 1952, as well as director and a member of the executive committee. He is also president of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals Inc. Mr. Richardson has been with the company since 1926.

OBITUARIES

Louis Bounos, 70, a founder of Valdese Mfg. Co., died recently at Valdese, N. C. Mr. Bounos, who came to this country from Italy in 1900, had served as superintendent, vice-president and a director of the company.

Braxton Bragg Comer, 64, chairman of the finance committee and a director of Avondale Mills, died at his home near Eufaula, Ala., April 25. Mr. Comer was a former president of the mill and at the time of his death was connected with the New York selling agency for the company. His widow, a son and two brothers—Donald and Hugh, chairman of the executive committee and chairman of the board of Avondale respectively—survive. A nephew, J. Craig Smith Jr., is president of the Avondale company now.

Allen R. Fuller, 60, head of the textile section of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. research department, died April 19 at Decatur, Ill. A graduate of the Lowell Technological Institute with a degree in textile chemistry, Mr. Fuller had been with the Staley company since 1931.

Cornelius Philip Gearon, 40, vice-president of Belrug Mills Inc., Greenville, S. C., died April 26 at his home in Stamford, Conn. Mr. Gearon resigned in January as an executive of Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass., and joined Belrug. Surviving are his widow, his mother, a son, a daughter, three sisters and a brother.

H. L. Hagerman, 69, treasurer and vice-president of the executive committee of J. E. Sirrine Co., died April 23 at his Winter home in Venice, Fla. Mr. Hagerman became associated with J. E. Sirrine in 1906 and was made a partner in 1921. Surviving are his widow, one brother and six sisters.

W. H. Hardeman, 77, former manager of the Ella Division of Consolidated Textile Co., died at his home in Shelby, N. C., April 13.

Victor C. Hassold

Victor C. Hassold, 54, president of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., died April 28 in Rome, Italy. Mr. Hassold, who had been with Steel Heddle for 33 years, was on a business and pleasure trip to Europe with his wife at the time of his death. The company curtailed all operations so that employees might attend funeral services. Surviving are his widow, three children (triplets)—a daughter and two sons, Robert C. and Robert H. Both sons are associated with the company. A third son, Victor C. Jr. is deceased.

Chessley B. Howard, 87, one of the South's best-informed men on cotton in the market, died at his home in Atlanta May 16. Mr. Howard, who had been in the cotton industry since 1886, was a representative for Bache & Co., New York City, at the time of his death. Mr. Howard began his career as an office boy for the old S. M. Inman Co., Atlanta cotton brokers. He advanced to become a partner in the firm. In 1904, Mr. Howard wrote the first Carolina mill rules. During the early 20s he was the first general sales manager of the Cotton Co-operative Association, handling cotton sales from the Carolinas to Arizona. He is survived by a sister with whom he lived, four daughters and two sons.

H. F. Jones, 69, president of Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga., died at his home May 11. Mr. Jones had been at one time president of a chain of cotton mills in Alabama and Tennessee. Included in the chain were Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala., Columbia (Tenn.) Mills, Shelbyville (Tenn.) Mills and Humboldt (Tenn.) Mills. He first came to Echota as superintendent in 1916. He is survived by his sons, C. M. Jones, president of Veteran Mills, Calhoun; H. T. Jones, treasurer and cotton buyer of Echota Cotton Mills, and R. G. Jones of Calhoun; two sisters and two brothers.

James R. Mallory, 80, president of Shamrock Damask Mill, died May 7 at his home in Landrum, S. C. Mr. Mallory, a native of Alpine, Ala., went to Gaffney, S. C., in 1902 and was with Gaffney Mfg. Co. and the Irene Mills until he built the Shamrock mill in 1914. A daughter and three sisters survive.

Joseph W. Stark, 52, vice-president of Klopman Mills Inc., New York City, died April 28 at his home in Sand Point, L. I. Mr. Stark was founder and president of the Stark Brothers Ribbon Co., and joined Burlington Mills Corp. in 1945 when it absorbed his firm. He was named vice-president of Burlington Mills, from which he retired in 1947 to join Klopman Mills. Surviving are his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Frederick S. Sundermann, 63, president of Cravenette Co., Hoboken, N. J., died April 22 in New York City. Mr. Sundermann had been president of Cravenette since 1926. He is survived by his widow, his mother and two sisters.

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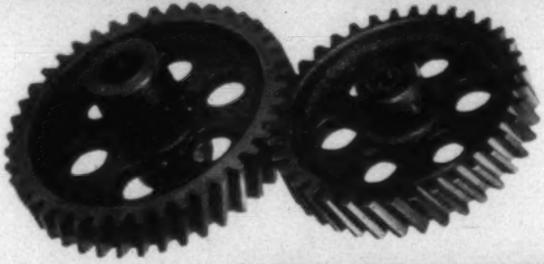

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MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Hall's Textile Machinery Co. Inc. here has purchased the complete spinning unit of the Siler City, N. C., plant of Collins & Aikman Corp. The unit, consisting of 6,400 spindles of Saco-Lowell 4¼-gauge long draft with all complementary carding and winding, was installed in 1951 by Klopman Mills, original operator of the Siler City plant.

CARROLLTON, GA.—Mead & Montague, New York City, is reported to have purchased Mandeville Mill No. 2, here, from Comer Machiery Co., Atlanta. The mill is expected to be in operation soon in the manufacture of bedspreads and tablecloths. Reports are that the new firm will be a sewing operation and will dye and finish all types of printed cloth and will employ about 300 persons when in full operation. Mead & Montague have declined to comment on the report.

GASTONIA, N. C.—A new plant for the manufacture of specialty yarns and threads, now under construction by Groves Threads Inc. here, is nearing completion. The new plant, to be known as plant No. 3, will have 30,000 square feet of floor space. Approximately 100 persons will staff the new mill initially and eventually it will employ 200 workers.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Glencoe Mills here is reportedly up for sale, according to official trade sources. The mill has ceased operations since the first of the year. Production of the plant, which produced fabrics for work shirts, has been curtailed gradually over the past five years. At its peak, the mill employed about 100 persons. The building has 90,000 square feet of floor space. Walter Greene is owner of the business.

DALLAS, TEX.—Texas Textile Mills has opened its sales and general offices in a new building which will house executives who work with national sales and promotion representatives. The new location is at 2501 Bryan. Cotton procurement offices for the company will remain in the Cotton Exchange Building.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—The No. 1 plant of Mooresville Mills Inc. has been purchased by Carroll Beaty and John Amburn. The plant, used since 1950 as a warehouse, is being renovated and equipment is being installed for the production of combed cotton shirtings, with later plans to enter into fine dress goods. Sixty 47½-inch Crompton & Knowles looms are being installed and it is planned that this will be expanded to 120 looms soon. Mr. Beaty, formerly general manager of Syntex Corp. which was housed in the same building, has stated that a name for the firm will be selected soon and application made for incorporation.

LEAKSVILLE, N. C.—Fieldcrest Mills Inc. has announced that it will install two additional Clark rug looms and a new continuous scouring unit to its Karastan Mill here. The new looms will be built by Crompton & Knowles Loom Works and are expected to be ready for delivery in the late Spring of 1955. The Clark looms measure over 44 feet in length and have a width of over 36 feet including the needle railing. Fieldcrest holds a patent on the looms, which were built by E. F. Clark, development engineer, now retired. The first Clark loom is in use at Karastan.

GADSDEN, ALA.—Celebration of the 25th anniversary of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s plant here, first rubber products plant south of the Mason-Dixon line, was held May 14-15, with open house and a barbecue for 12 to 15 thousand persons as highlights of the program. E. J. Thomas, Goodyear president, delivered a congratulatory address to employees and their families prior to the outdoor barbecue. He awarded lapel pins to 20 employees who have completed 25 years' service with the Gadsden plant.

ENKA, N. C.—American Enka Corp.'s new nylon plant here has gone into operation and is now producing nylon staple fiber on a commercial basis, according to J. E. Bassill, president of the company. Construction of additional facilities is well under way and by the end of this year will be producing nylon tire yarn and textile filament as well as staple fiber. Further increases in the company's production of nylon now under consideration are expected to be accomplished by the expansion of facilities at Enka, N. C., rather than by building a new plant at a new site. The company's plans contemplate gradual expansion of these facilities by the construction of successive additional units in subsequent years. The Enka, N. C., site falls within a substantial labor surplus area where it is the announced policy of the federal government to encourage plant construction and expansion.

PICKENS, S. C.—Pickens Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., has announced that it will build a $1 million textile plant here. The plant will be a 50,000-square-foot, one-story building totally enclosed and air-conditioned. Pickens received a state charter in March to manufacture fabrics and fibers. Capitalization was stated as $750,000. Dean Tyler is engineer and Daniel Construction Co., Greenville, is general contractor. The plant will employ about 200 persons, it is said.

INDIANOLA, MISS.—The Ludlow Mfg. & Sales Co. has announced that it will start manufacturing jute twine at its plant here sometime next year. The biggest item to be manufactured by the company will be carpet backing for Greenville Mills, subsidiary of the Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Co. When in full production, the plant will employ some 300 persons.

SALISBURY, N. C.—Macanal Mills Inc. has completed its program of renovation and modernization and is now in position to offer carded yarn in addition to combed yarn. Installed were additional cards, new Whitin drawing and large-package roving frames. The spinning frames were all changed from long draft to the new Whitin super draft system and additional spindles were added. A new cleaning system in the spinning and winding room was installed by Parks-Cramer Co.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—The entire spinning machinery, buildings and real estate of Dennis Mills Inc. at North Lumberton is being offered for sale. The move apparently rules out any possibility of the mill reopening under the same name. Operations at the plant have been curtailed to the point that only raw materials on hand are being processed. At the peak of its operation, Dennis employed some 450 persons. It was established many years ago as the Jennings Cotton Mill.

CHERAW, S. C.—Indian Head Mills Inc. has announced that it has entered into a long-term contract with J. P. Stevens & Co. to have its fabrics finished in the new Stevens finishing plant here. The arrangement will not affect the operation of Indian Head's mill at Cordova, Ala., according to the company, but plans are being made to discontinue the finishing operations at Nashua, N. H., in about six months.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Plans for the installation of a $200,000 dust removing system in the Southern Asbestos Co. plant here have been announced by the Thermoid Co. Southern Asbestos, a subsidiary of Thermoid, manufactures a diversified line of asbestos textiles. The company hopes to have the new system in operation by the Fall. Approximately 25,000 additional square feet of floor space for storage is also planned.

DILLON, S. C.—Newly organized Coastal Mills Inc. here recently announced it expects to begin permanent operations as soon as it receives its first shipment of cotton. One shift will be employed initially with approximately 80 persons working. When the plant gets in full operation it will employ some 250 workers. The company has disposed of the old machinery in the smaller of the two mills and will convert that building into a bonded warehouse for cotton storage. The company is spending approximately $100,000 on machinery and other equipment in its modernization program.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Chicopee Mfg. Co. has announced it will construct a concrete-and-brick bleaching building here, comprising some 30,000 square feet with a basement for storage. At present, only the bleaching of diapers is handled by the firm, but other bleaching operations are expected to develop with the expansion. The new building is expected to be completed in about six months.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C. — Ground was broken recently on the south bank of the Roanoke River near here for the construction of a new Sidney Blumenthal & Co. Inc.

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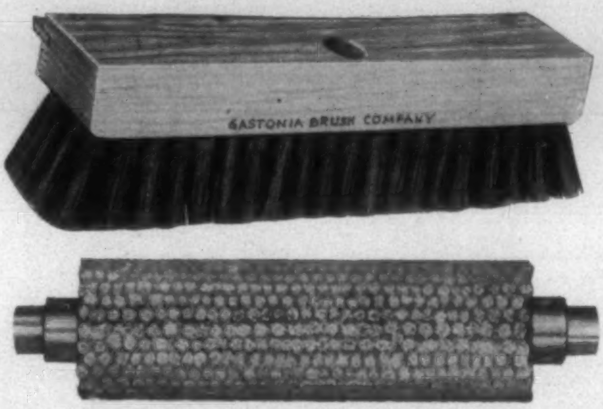

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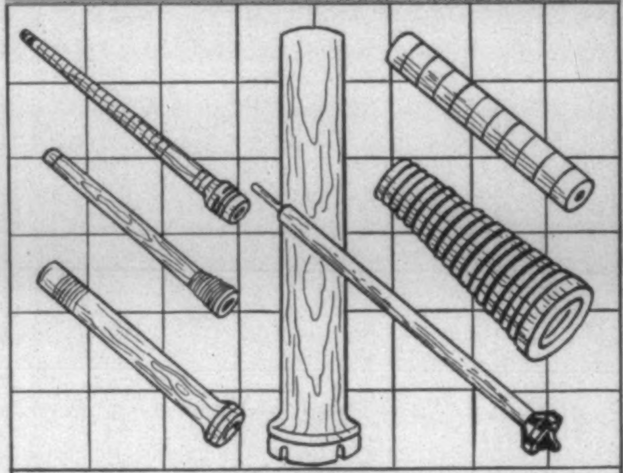

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plant which will employ approximately 300 persons to weave velvets. The first unit of 30,000 square feet is scheduled to be ready about July 1. The plant will eventually cover 150,000 square feet. Scotland Neck is in Eastern North Carolina, about 30 miles from Rocky Mount where the company has operated the Caramount Division more than 20 years. The Caramount Division and the plant at Wilson, N. C., are also being expanded.

PETERSBURG, VA.—A state charter of incorporation has been granted to Harde Mfg. Corp. here for the manufacture of cottons and textiles. Authorized capital stock, $50,000. Louis C. Shell is president of the firm.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Acquisition of about 41 per cent of the stock of Robbins Mills has been announced by J. P. Stevens Co. The stock formerly was owned by Karl Robbins and other members of his family. The Stevens company said the stock was purchased as an investment and that Robbins Mills would continue as a separate concern with executive and sales offices in New York. The company has four mills in North Carolina and a dyeing and finishing plant in Clarksville, Va. The purchase price was not disclosed.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—The Bell Co., Worcester, Mass., has announced plans for the erection of a $1 million pilot spinning plant here. The plant, which will employ about 100 persons, is expected to be in operation within a year. Officials of the Bell firm said the new plant would not result in a loss of New England operations but might even mean an increase. The Lincolnton plant will be the first Southern plant of the old New England firm.

Serving The Textile Industry

H.F.L. Inspects New Market

The exploration of a new export market by the H. F. Livermore Corp., Boston, Mass., is featured in the March 1954 issue of *Dun's Review and Modern Industry.* The feature is a pictorial review of an inspection tour made by company officials in Mexico, the firm's second largest export market. Chester Hammond, president of the company headed the visiting board.

New Rubber Roll Plant

Stowe-Woodward Inc. has announced plans for the erection of a rubber roll plant at Neenah, Wis., with facilities completely duplicating those at Newton Upper Falls, Mass. It is the second branch plant announced by Stowe-Woodward in two months time. The other plant is planned near Griffin, Ga. The new facilities will effect substantial savings in freight costs for textile operators in the two areas.

General Aniline To Build Plant

Plans of General Aniline & Film Corp. to build a $3,000,000 multi-product chlorine-caustic plant have been completed, according to the company. The new plant will be located on a site adjoining the huge installation of General Aniline at Linden, N. J. A substantial portion of the plant's output will be used in the company's dye and chemical operations at Linden, N. J. and at Rensselaer, N. Y. Additional production of some of the chloralkali products will be available for sale in the industrial chemical area of northern New Jersey. The plant, with a rated capacity of 26 tons of chlorine a day, will also produce high purity caustic soda in flake form and in 50 per cent solution; caustic potash of extreme purity in flake form and in 45 per cent solution; water-white quality muriatic acid; and sodium hypochlorite. All of these products are currently used in large quantities by the company. Recently General Aniline announced it would build another plant—a $6,000,000 operation in Calvert City, Ky., for the first commercial manufacture in this country of products of high pressure acetylene chemistry.

Fielden Names Sales Agent

The Fielden Instrument Division of Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co. has named Equipment Sales Corp. as its sales representative for the Eastern Tennessee area. The division manufactures electronic instruments for industry and laboratory applications. Equipment Sales Corp., with headquarters in Kingsport, Tenn., will include Chattanooga, Knoxville, Oak Ridge and Nashville in its area. S. E. Abernathy, former head of instrument engineering for Tennessee Eastman, is president of the sales agency.

Allis-Chalmers Names Agents

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. has appointed Electric Motor & Machine Service, Henderson, N. C., a distributor for Allis-Chalmers motors, controls and Texrope equipment in Mecklenburg County in Virginia, and in Vance, Franklin, Warren, Hallifax, Wake and Granville counties in North Carolina. The firm has also been appointed a certified service shop for Allis-Chalmers motors and controls in the same area. The Virginia-Carolina Electrical Works Inc., Norfolk, Va., was also named a certified service shop for the counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Surry, James City, York, Warwick and Elizabeth City in Virginia and North Carolina. R. C. Dorey Sr. is head of the Virginia-Carolina Electrical Works and E. B. Hale and C. S. Holland are principals of Electric Motor & Machine Service.

Dow Now Shipping By Sea

A group of Southeastern industrialists, civic leaders, and Dow Chemical Co. officials met in Charleston, S. C., May 7 to inspect a new $8,000,000 ship which will be used to bring Texas-produced caustic soda to the new North Charleston terminal facilities. The 18,000-ton vessel, named the Marine Dow-Chem and operated under 20-year lease to the Dow Chemical Co. by Marine Transport Lines of New York, will operate on regular schedules between Dow's Texas Division plants at Freeport, Tex., and Charleston; Carteret, Paulsboro, and Bayonne, N. J.; and Allyn's Point, Conn. The ship has a capacity of 3,500,000 gallons and can carry 11 different liquid chemicals simultaneously. The new ship is the first ever designed and built specifically to carry liquid chemicals.

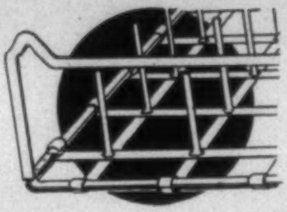
Vision Color Cards Expands

Vision Color Cards, New York City, maker of color cards and swatch books, has embarked on an expansion program involving both offices and plant. A new suite of rooms measuring 2,000 square feet has been engaged and redecorated for the new offices; the old offices have been converted to much-needed factory space. The printing department has been enlarged, and a number of machines, lay-up tables, and other equipment have been added. Vision is well known as a designer and manufacturer of textile swatch cards.

Franklin Firms Win Award

For its yarn advertising campaign, which appeared in TEXTILE BULLETIN and other magazines, the Franklin Process Cos. of Providence, Philadelphia, Greenville, Chattanooga and Fingerville, S. C., have been awarded the Award of Merit for the physical appearance of space advertising in the 1954 Creative Awards Competition of the National Advertising Agency Network. Presentation of the award was made recently to George T. Metcalf of the George T. Metcalf Co. at the N.A.A.N.'s annual Creative Awards dinner, highlight of the Network's 23rd Annual Management Conference.

Bobbin Racks Cleaned 100% Without Brushing



Less than 10 minutes is all it takes to clean cadmium plated metal racks used for transporting bobbins of yarn about the mill. High humidity causes lint and dust to collect on racks and because of their construction, manual brushing is a time-consuming operation. The right method is as easy as . . .

- **A—Immerse in solution of Oakite Composition No. 8 mixed with kerosene.**
- **B—Pressure-spray rinse.**
- **C—Hot-air dry.**

Soils are removed 100% without manual brushing. This is just one of the many textile cleaning problems that Oakite materials and methods are overcoming. The FREE handbook, Textile Mill Cleaning Guide, gives thorough and economical solutions to many others. Get a copy today, write: Oakite Products, Inc., 52D Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

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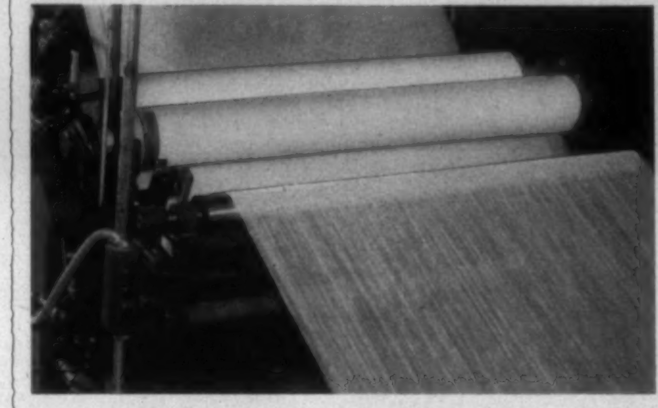
Combination Quetsches Make Possible Sizing of Combination Warps

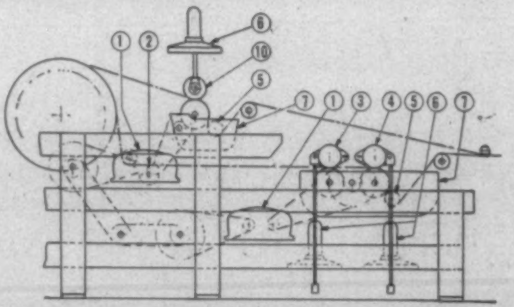


Leading mills, weaving fabrics that combine two or more natural and synthetic yarns, are installing *Johnson Warp Sizers with Combination Quetsches.*

They thus are able to size warps that contain mixed yarns in a single operation, saving time and improving the quality of their cloth.

Johnson makes the following quetsches for utmost versatility in sizing different types of yarns simultaneously:

Single
Single-Single
Double
Double-Double
Single-Double



Key to Diagram

1 Positive variable speed units to regulate stretch between quetsch and cylinders.
2 Cut marker.
3, 4 Four roll double quetsch.
5 Adjustable immersion rolls.
6 Air motors for pneumatic loading of quetsch pressures.
7 Large stainless steel direct steam heated solution pan.
10 Two roll single quetsch.

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S.T.A. Convention Program

The Southern Textile Association will hold its 45th annual convention at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 10-12. The program for the meeting, as announced by Association President T. I. Stafford, Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co., will include addresses by L. W. Bishop, director of the South Carolina Research, Planning and Development Board, Columbia; H. K. Hallett, vice-president of Kendall Mills and immediate past president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Charlotte, N. C.; Harold W. Smith, secretary, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; and the Honorable Walter Williams, Under Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Following custom, Mr. Stafford, retiring president, is expected to be elected board chairman, succeeding D. A. Purcell, Fieldcrest Mills Inc., Draper, N. C. J. L. James, Erwin Mills Inc., Cooleemee, N. C., first vice-president, will become president; J. A. Chapman Jr., Inman Mills, Enoree, S. C., second vice-president, will become first vice-president. A new second vice-president, scheduled to serve as president during the 1956-57 term, will be elected.

Four members will be elected to the board of governors to succeed H. C. Estes, Pacific Mills, Rhodhiss, N. C.; J. C. Godfrey, Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.; J. R. Meikle, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; and T. J. Willis, Greenwood (S. C.) Mills, retiring board members.

Entertainment at the meeting will include a golf tournament at the Dunes Golf Club. Door prizes will be awarded at each session of the convention. Approximately 600 regular and associate members of the association are expected to attend.

Alabama Textile Executives Hold Meet

The Spring meeting of the Alabama textile operating executives was held recently on the campus of Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn. Some 70 executives attended the session to discuss service department problems

CITY TEXTILE CO.

and elect officers. Grady Webb, assistant superintendent, Langdale plant, West Point Mfg. Co., was elected general chairman of the group; W. E. Williams, superintendent, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, was elected, vice-chairman; Cleveland L. Adams, head of textile technology at Auburn, was named secretary-treasurer. B. J. Armistead, plant engineer, Pepperell Mfg. Co., led the mechanical and electrical discussions and C. H. Moody, superintendent, Dwight Division, Cone Mills, Alabama City, led the maintenance and supply discussions. The Rev. Joel McDavis, pastor of the Auburn Methodist Church, was guest speaker.

American Viscose To Conduct June Seminar

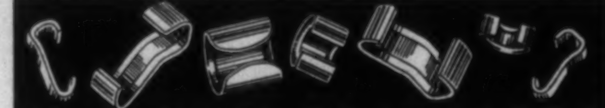
American Viscose Corp. will hold its third seminar on the latest developments in rayon and acetate and other man-made fibers for the faculties of the nation's 11 principal textile institutes at the Textile Research Department, Marcus Hook, Pa., on June 16, 17, and 18. The first such seminar was held in 1946 and the second in 1950. The program agenda has not been completed, but is expected to shape up in three sections: general subjects of interest to all those attending, electives, and special events. The general subjects to be covered by staff members of T.R.D. and the corporation's chemical research department, with opportunity for general discussion, will include the "Economic Significance of the Newer Fibers," "Processing Fibers in Blends," "Progress with Rayon, Acetate, Acrilan," "Crepe Fabrics as Seen by the Electron Microscope," "Finishing of Blended Fabrics," and "Fiber Behavior and Contribution to Blended Fabrics." The electives will be lectures and discussions of dyeing and finishing, weaving, knitting, cotton spinning, and woolen and worsted spinning, always with emphasis on the newer machinery developments and techniques. The deans of the schools invited to send faculty members have been asked to indicate their choices of these possible special events: visits to the standards department to see the spectrophotometer in action and the handling of yarn and fabric complaints; to the chemical research department to observe use of the electron microscope, acetate spinning on a pilot-plant scale, pulp preparation on a pilot-plant scale, and study of the molecular structures related to fiber characteristics; and within T.R.D. to observe the use of yarn evenness testers, how fibers are identified there, the yarn and staple testing laboratory, and some of the work being done to develop industrial applications for rayon and acetate. Approximately 45 faculty members are expected to attend the seminar.

Miniature Loom Built By Textile Worker

A miniature loom made of 2,800 working parts has been built by a textile worker in Greenville, S. C. The loom, owned and built by J. T. Cox, was made of such parts as a bit of pipe from a church organ and a piece of a moonshine still. Mr. Cox built the loom over a period of 17 years. He recently offered it for sale to the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry.

Cramer Auditorium Dedicated At I.T.T.

The Stuart Warren Cramer Memorial Auditorium was dedicated recently at Charlottesville, Va. The structure marks the newest addition to the campus of the Institute of Textile Technology, textile research and educational



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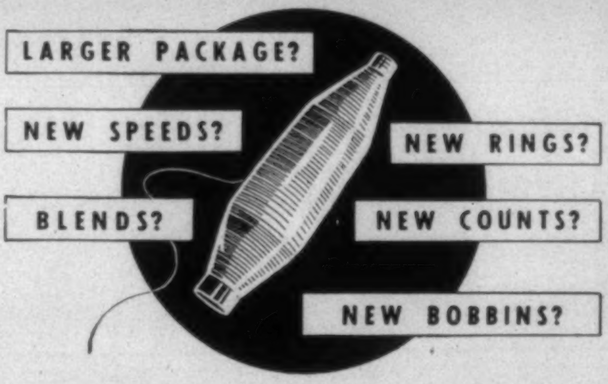
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Maid-of-Cotton

Miss Beverly Pack, of El Paso, Texas, was selected Maid-of-Cotton for 1954. Textile manufacturers select Burk-Schier Wet Processing Agents for dyeing and finishing yarns and fabrics made of cotton.

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center. Fuller E. Callaway Jr., of LaGrange, Ga., chairman of the institute's original board of trustees, delivered the dedicatory address. He termed the event "another milestone in the progress and usefulness" of the research center. Perpetuation of the name of the late Stuart W. Cramer through activities of a "comprehensive, exclusively textile center of higher learning and research" was regarded by Mr. Callaway as fittting in view of Mr. Cramer's lifelong devotion to research and invention.

Mr. Cramer was credited with having engineered the construction of more than 150 cotton mills, some one-third of all the South's textile plants in his day. He also played a major role in the development of mill atmospheric treatment and popularized the term, "air conditioning." Many of his inventions in this field helped the industry free itself of its traditional geographic bounds, Mr. Callaway said. The speaker paid tribute to Mr. Cramer's humanitarian love for the people who worked with him, his long devotion to the U. S. Navy and the Naval Academy, his leadership in textile industry affairs and numerous public services. Funds for the auditorium were provided several years ago by Callaway Institute Inc., and Callaway Mills of LaGrange, Ga., to meet I.T.T.'s need for facilities where scientific seminars, textile conferences and meetings of member mill representatives may be held.

Activities Of The A.A.T.C.C. Are Summarized

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists held meetings of its Technical Committees, Council, and Executive Committees, April 29 and 30 at the Hotel Dennis in Atlantic City in order that committeemen might attend the American Textile Machinery Exhibition in progress there.

A.A.T.C.C. will send a delegation to England in June to attend the International Standards Organization conferences. The United States delegation will be headed by William D. Appel of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. A.A.T.C.C.'s official representative will be Leonard S. Little of New York. Some 20 odd tests for textile fabrics will be under discussion by representatives from all the European countries, England and the U.S.A. The standardization of international methods of fabric testing involves a tremendous amount of working, checking and comparing test results and the A.A.T.C.C. has carried on the greatest volume of fastness tests required here in preparation for these yearly meetings of I.S.O. Among the more important fastness tests to come under consideration of the I.S.O. meeting will be washing and light fastness.

Kenneth H. Barnard of American Cyanamid Co., chairman of the National Convention Committee reported to the council on the completion of all arrangements for the Atlanta Convention of A.A.T.C.C. to be held on September 15-17. Dr. Walter M. Scott, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is chairman of the technical program of this

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convention. He outlined briefly the technical papers that will be presented at five symposiums: "Preparation of Textiles," Dr. Walter M. Scott, U. S. Department of Agriculture, presiding; "Dyeing of Textiles," Prof. Kenneth S. Campbell, North Carolina State College School of Textiles, presiding; "Finishing of Textiles," Dr. Leonard Smith, National Cotton Council, presiding; "Printing of Textiles," Raphael Rupp, Southern Dyestuff Co., presiding; and "Waste Disposal Problems of Southern Mills," Hobart Souther, Cone Mills Corp., presiding. These five symposiums will cover a very wide range of new and interesting topics by some of the best informed textile chemists in the country. Among the subjects on which technical papers will be delivered are, flameproofing of cotton, printing of glass fabrics, 3-D resin prints, treatment of cotton with nitrile-butadiene latices for improved abrasion resistance and color fastness, influence of temperature on vat dyeing, dope dyeing, and treatment of sulphur, vat and other dye wastes with carbon dioxide and flue gases.

Nelson Building Dedicated At N. C. State

The Nelson Textile Building, honoring Dr. Thomas Nelson, dean emeritus of N. C. State College School of Textiles, was dedicated on May 21 in conjunction with the North Carolina Textile Foundation at Raleigh, N. C. Dr. Nelson died in March 1953. A number of interested alumni attempted in 1938, when the building was first completed, to name it after Dr. Nelson, but a government regulation prohibited the naming of a building erected with Works Progress Administration funds after a living person. The dedication ceremony was addressed by Claudius C. Dawson, executive secretary of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, Gastonia, N. C., whose subject was "Thomas Nelson, Educator and Humanitarian."

Du Pont Describes New Teflon Fiber

A complete description of Teflon tetrafluoroethylene fiber—a new fiber so resistant to heat and chemicals that laboratory workers call it "dragon fur"—is presented by the Du Pont Co. for the first time in a booklet prepared for distribution at the recent Basic Materials for Industry Exposition in Chicago. The company's textile fibers department states in the booklet that "the unique chemical and physical properties of this fiber at elevated temperatures and pressures make possible operational performance undreamed of before." Produced only in experimental quantities at present, Teflon fiber is being evaluated strictly as a tool for industry. It was emphasized that there are no textile apparel uses envisioned for the fiber at this time.

Development of a Teflon fiber expands the uses of this material which is now produced by Du Pont in such forms as plastic molding powder, certain finishes, and Teflon impregnated glass fabrics and tapes. Teflon is said to have a high mechanical strength over a wide range of temperatures. It retains useful strength to over 400° F., and for some applications even over 500° F. Its impact strength is high even at minus 90° F. The fiber reportedly has unparalleled resistance to chemical attack. It resists action by

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such chemicals as sulfuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids. The solution aqua regia—so named "royal water" by medieval alchemists because it would dissolve gold—does not affect Teflon. In the range of chemicals, Teflon is affected only by fluorine gas and chlorine trifluoride at high temperature and pressure and by molten-alkali metals. Projected end-uses for Teflon tetrafluoroethylene fiber include liquid-filtration fabrics, gas-filtration fabrics, laundry textiles for press covers, pads and roll covers, special conveyors and beltings, special roll covers and sewing thread. The booklet reports that Teflon has good electrical properties, is non-flammable but will melt with decomposition, has a moisture absorption of zero, and is water-repellent. Its dyeability is very poor, but the fiber can be bleached white in a strong, oxidizing mineral acid. It has a tensile strength of 42,700 pounds per square inch. At present, 400 denier yarn with 60 filaments mounted on a one-pound cone is being produced experimentally at a semi-works plant. This is continuous filament; there is no Teflon staple as yet available.

Carded Yarn Convention Set For Nov. 11-12

The Carded Yarn Association will have its 1954 convention at the Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11 and 12. Plans for the convention are incomplete, but there will be a golf tournament, a banquet and other events in addition to the business sessions. Approximately 250 are expected to attend.

South Central A.A.T.C.C. Outing June 4-5

The annual Summer outing of the South Central Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 4-5. A golf tournament will be played at the Chattanooga Golf and Country Club on the first day of the outing and a horseshoe pitching contest and casting contests will be featured on June 5. Entertainment for the ladies will be arranged at the golf club. The annual banquet will close the outing. A. R. Williams, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. Inc., Atlanta, Ga., is chairman of the outing, and Jack Anderson, Peerless Textiles Inc., Cleveland, Tenn., is vice-chairman.

The Canadian International Trade Fair this year promises to be a more interesting, better balanced show than ever before. Twenty-six countries have already signed up to exhibit a range of products from ceramics and handicrafts to machine tools and power plants. A special type of gill box incorporating an auto-leveling feature will be introduced to North America for the first time at the Trade Fair.

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GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

M.I.T. Announces Special Summer Program

A special Summer program in Applied Mechanics of Textile Structures, considering both natural and synthetic fibers, will be offered from July 19 through July 30 during the 1954 Summer Session at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The special Summer program at M.I.T. will deal with mechanical properties of textile fabrications as shown by the behavior of the individual fiber and by its structural configuration within the finished material. Directors of the program will be Profs. Edward R. Schwarz, professor of textile technology, and Stanley Backer, assistant professor of mechanical engineering. There will be several afternoon seminars given by guest speakers connected with pioneer studies in specialized areas.

The two-week program will cover a variety of topics, including: the idealized geometry of twisted, woven, and knitted forms; influence of yarn twist and fabric weave on material strength and elongation; flow of fluids through textile structures; seam strength efficiencies; elastic theory of orthotropic materials and its application to textile-reinforced laminates; uniaxial and biaxial stress theory; effect of fiber orientation on properties of non-woven fabrics; and bending and torsional behavior of yarns and cloth. Special attention will be given to variability in fiber properties, interfiber friction, and fiber movement within the yarn structure. The relation of the structure of a fabric and its dimensional stability will be brought out, according to Professor Schwarz. Full details may be obtained from the Summer Session Office, Room 7-103, M.I.T., Cambridge 39, Mass.

N. C. State College Receives Gift Machine

The Fidelity Machine Co. Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., has presented a new textile machine, the Model 10 Fidelity Skein Reeler, to the physical testing laboratory of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh, N. C. Presentation of the skein reeler, the same model used in testing laboratories of leading textile mills throughout the South, was made by Lawrence Katz, chairman of the board of the Fidelity Co., and R. D. Faigenbaum, vice-president in charge of sales. The gift was received by Prof. Elliot B. Grover, head of the textile school's yarn manufacturing department. This is the third machine the Philadelphia manufacturer has given to the North Carolina school. Previous gifts included a multi-design machine and a Rolande course counter. In keeping with its aid-to-education policy, Fidelity also has presented machines to the Philadelphia

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  THE NEW NEB-800 CAN TAKE IT!
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  THE NEW NEB-800 CAN TAKE IT!
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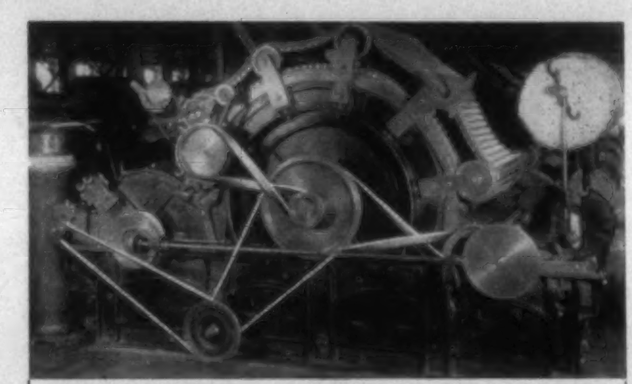

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Textile School and to the Lowell Textile Institute in Lowell, Mass. Professor Grover said the skein reeler has been installed in the physical testing laboratory.

Cotton Shows Up Well Amid The Flowers

Cotton and an assist from a Columbus, Ga., textile mill won for Mrs. Henry Watson, of that city, first prize for a tri-color flower arrangement in one of the most imaginative flower shows ever staged in Columbus. Mrs. Watson's outstanding exhibit, "Cotton—High Style, Low Cost," was made possible with a bobbin of roving and some card sliver she borrowed from Swift Spinning Mills. The winner's arrangement featured ornithogalum and clipped palms against the background of cotton materials. The flowers themselves were arranged in one end opening of the bobbin of roving which resembled a soft white vase. Mrs. Watson's exhibit was the center of much laudatory discussion. It set a new high standard in the fabrics category of the show, where flower arrangements have traditionally evoked judges' superlatives. Women from every garden club in the city displayed their finest creative talents in the annual competition.

New York Q.M.P.A. Will Move To Philadelphia

The New York Quartermaster Purchasing Agency, which since World War II has occupied leased quarters at 111 East 16th Street, New York City, will be relocated in the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., as soon as physical arrangements can be completed. The move to Philadelphia is in conformity with the Department of Defense policy to relinquish leased space wherever possible, to accomplish maximum possible utilization of government-owned space and to effect utmost economies through consolidation of activities. Moving of these activities to Philadelphia will result in substantial recurring savings, estimated to be more than $700,000 annually, and will bring together the purchasing, government furnished property, and inspection activities now conducted in New York, with the closely-related acceptance-testing and pilot manufacturing functions already housed at the Philadelphia Depot.

N. C. State Offers Quality Control Course

A short course in textile quality control will be held at the School of Textiles at N. C. State College August 9-13. The one-week course will be on an elementary level and will be aimed at introducing quality control techniques into textile mills not now fully employing this production tool.

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Next Materials Handling Show Set For '55

The next Materials Handling Exposition will be held in Chicago during the week of May 16, 1955, according to an announcement by Clapp & Poliak Inc., New York City, the firm which founded and produces the event. The theme of the show, "The Concept of Obsolescence," has been adopted to emphasize to top management that most handling equipment, put into use in recent years, is already outmoded by huge technological advances in handling methods. The show will be the first to use the entire combined area of Chicago's International Amphitheatre and the new exhibition hall now under construction. When completed, the combined facilities will provide 420,000 square feet of indoor space.

Keever Scholarship Awarded At N. C. State

Marvin Boyd Crow of Lexington, N. C., has been chosen the 1954 winner of the Keever Starch Co. Scholarship, valued at $400, in the School of Textiles at N. C. State College. In making the announcement, Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the college's School of Textiles and George H. Dunlap, director of the school's Placement Bureau, said the award is presented annually to the outstanding senior entering textile manufacturing. Selection of Mr. Crow as the scholarship recipient is regarded as one of the highest honors open to him at the college and is recognition of top-ranking academic achievement and outstanding performance in extra-curricular activities. The award was based on character, leadership, and initiative. Marvin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith Crow of Lexington. His father is vice-president in charge of manufacturing for the Erlanger Mills in Lexington.

Advises Heat-Setting In Rayon-Dynel Blends

The successful finishing of rayon-Dyney and rayon-Dynel-acetate blends, while similar to that of standard rayon-acetate fabrics, generally includes a heat-setting operation to obtain the highest degree of fabric stability, Weldon G. Helmus, president of Fair Lawn (N. J.) Finishing Co., advises.

Fair Lawn has used this technique over the past two years, during which they have finished over a quarter of a million yards of these fabrics, making them one of the largest processors of rayon-Dynel blends in the country.

The finishing of 25-35 per cent Dynel blend fabrics containing rayon and/or acetate generally follows the practices established for the cellulose-base fibers, Mr. Helmus points out. It is important to note that no unusual drying or curing temperature changes are necessary, he continued, because the use of the higher temperatures is a necessary procedure to stabilize the Dynel in the blend. This can be achieved during either a resin-curing or semi-decating step.

A relaxing scour after resin curing is desirable, but the steaming or semi-decating is often substituted because of its double value in stabilizing the colors on the rayon and acetate to the heat of pleating, and in heat-stabilizing the Dynel fiber.

As a result of Fair Lawn's experience with the Dynel blends, Mr. Helmus notes that Dynel-content goods are being delivered under the same contracts and to the same high quality standards as rayon and rayon-acetate goods.

On many pastels, it is only necessary to dye the rayon, Mr. Helmus states. Frequently, only the rayon and acetate

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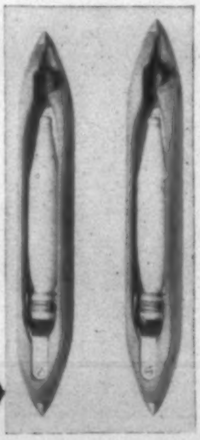

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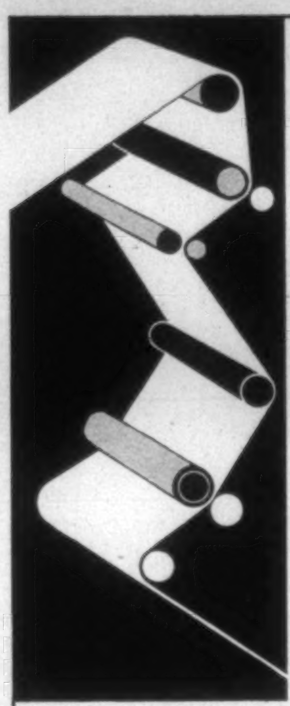

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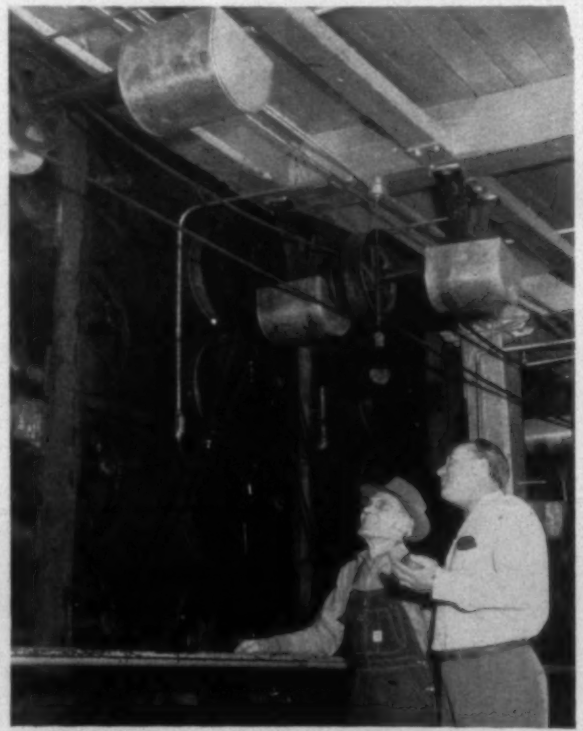
are colored in darker fabrics, while the Dynel is reserved to give a frosty effect. This dyeing is exactly the same procedure as used for rayon, acetate goods; and finishing generally includes resin application, curing, and semi-decating—all standard processes.

In finishing, during either resin curing or semi-decating, the Dynel-blend fabrics are allowed to relax completely under heat and no tension, to their natural length and width.

When the goods must be hot-stretched, they should be of an original width for them to come in about half the amount they are stretched. Fabrics heat-relaxed in this manner are extremely stable and have safe ironing temperatures, at least as high as those of the regular rayon-acetate goods, Mr. Helmus advises.

The sport fishing and textile industries have resorted to a common solution for a common problem—that of ring wear. In the textile industry thread and abrasive synthetic fibers wear grooves in steel guide rings on textile machinery. The fishing industry had the same problem from abrasive fishing lines on fishing rods. Both turned to tungsten carbide. The textile industry found it satisfactory, but tungsten carbide was too heavy for a properly balanced spinning rod. So the carboloy department of General Electric Co. developed a lightweight chrome carbide that could be used to make thin-walled rings for the spinning rods. These rings were found to fill the bill and are now available in six sizes, ranging in diameter from 0.315 inches to 1.000 inch.



DRIP PANS were the answer of the safety department of the Proximity Plant of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., to the problem of keeping oil off the floor of the dry can room. The new drip pans, shown here being inspected by W. L. Hunter, overseer of the finishing department, and Rossie Maness, can room fixer, catch the oil before it has a chance to cause an accident. The safety committee has a number of other improvements to its credit. (Photo courtesy *The Textorian*).

Q.M.P.A. Urges Bidders To Produce Samples

Although final action has not been taken by the Department of the Army to adopt the new Army Green Shade 44, for its new Winter uniforms, potential suppliers of the new fabrics have been advised by the New York Quartermaster Purchasing Agency that any procurement of the new cloth will be made under close military shade matching requirements. The agency pointed out that the approved specification for Army serge, under which the new fabric would be procured, requires that a prospective contractor must have produced a sample of the cloth conforming to the specification requirements and matching the shade indicated prior to submitting a bid. In order to provide individual mills with necessary experience in producing the new shade, Army Quartermaster officials are urging that prospective bidders begin immediately to produce samples of the cloth in their own plants on an experimental basis. The new 16-ounce fabric would be procured under Army Serge Specification MIL-C-823A, dated 27 April 1953, except that the color will be Army Green, Shade 44.

Spinners' Order Backlogs Steady In April

Inventories and unfilled order backlogs of carded cotton sales yarn spinners held steady with little net change during April operations, the Textile Information Service reports. As of May 1, unfilled orders on spinners' books amounted to 7.70 weeks' production and were 3.09 times stocks on hand, compared with backlogs on March 27 equal to 7.81 weeks' output and 3.45 times stocks. On May 2, last year, order backlogs equalled 7.99 weeks' production and were 6.50 times the stocks on hand. Total yarn in stock, including yarn made for future deliveries against unfilled orders, amounted to 2.49 weeks' production on May 1, compared with stocks on March 27 equal to 2.26 weeks' output and with stocks on May 2, 1953, amounting to 1.23 weeks' production. According to statistics of the Carded Yarn Association covering reports from approximately 1.4 million member spindles, production in the week ended May 1 consisted of 33.2 per cent knitting yarn, 48.4 per cent weaving yarn, and 18.4 per cent all others. On March 27, the percentages were 32.2, 49.7 and 18.1, respectively, and on May 2, 1953, they were 31.6, 50.9 and 17.5.

Cotton Buyers Elect Officers

The Cotton Buyers Division of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers' Association has elected W. Gordon McCabe, of J. P. Stevens & Co., Greenville, S. C., as chairman of the group. He succeeds John C. Bell of Inman (S. C.) Mills. Other officers elected at the recent annual convention were H. E. Russell, Glenwood Mills, Easley, and Pickens (S. C.) Mills, named vice-chairman; W. Oscar Cate, F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, and B. T. Whitney, Pacific Mills, Lyman, were named execu-

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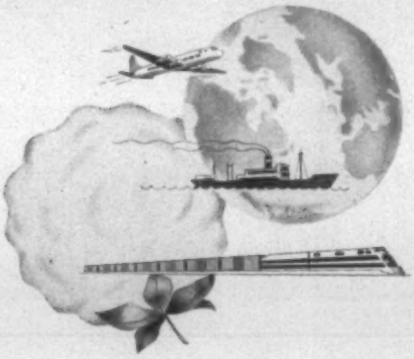

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tive committeemen. The meeting, held at Myrtle Beach, was attended by buyers from the two Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia.

Tests On Pima S-1 Will Be Completed Soon

Wide-range commercial spinning tests on Pima S-1, a new extra-long staple cotton with improved yielding ability, will be completed in the next few months, the National Cotton Council has announced. The Council's production and marketing division has arranged with 11 mills and one government laboratory to evaluate the new cotton's fiber properties and spinning performance. All told, some 45 bales will be used in the tests. Results are expected to be assembled and made generally available sometime next Fall. Pima S-1 was grown on a limited commercial scale in Arizona last year. In these production tests and in small-scale spinning tests, the new variety has shown promise of meeting the industry's need for a higher-yielding, more economical extra-long staple cotton. Pima S-1 has a very uniform staple which has an upper half mean length averaging 1.33 inches as compared with 1.39 for Pima 32. Its Micronaire fineness is approximately 3.63. Though its fiber tensile strength is slightly lower than other extra-long staples, high-count yarns spun from Pima S-1 have strengths as high or higher than either Pima 32 or Karnak yarns. This fine performance is attributed to the uniform fiber length and the slightly heavier fibers of Pima S-1.

April's Cotton Consumption Off

The Census Bureau reported cotton consumption for the period of April averaged 33,564 bales for each working day. This compared with an average 36,856 bales for the corresponding period a year ago, and with 33,802 for the March period this year. The daily average consumption of linters was 3,925 bales compared with 4,662 a year ago and 3,512 for the March period this year. Consumption of lint in April totaled 660,209 bales compared with 909,240 in April last year and with 845,036 in March this year. Consumption of lint for the nine-month period ended May 1 totaled 6,610,983 bales and of linters 1,000,685 bales. This compared with 7,192,899 and 1,000,920, respectively, in the corresponding period a year ago.

The annual meeting of the Textile Division, A.S.Q.C., has been moved up one week to Jan. 27, 28, 29, 1955. The meeting will be held at Clemson College School of Textiles.

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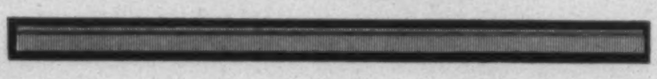
Carolina LOOM REED CO.

Made their way by the way they're made



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Manufacturers of

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Everyone has different ideas ...about desizing agents

POWDERED?
LIQUID?
POWDERED HIGH TEMPERATURE?
CONCENTRATE?
LIQUID CONCENTRATE?
No matter what your preference, you're sure to find your choice, for the best desizing agents are NEOZYMES by Royce.

You buy the best when you specify a desizing agent by Royce—guaranteed controlled quality. Rigid laboratory control eliminates costly reprocessing caused by use of non-uniform products. And behind all Royce products stands the Royce Technical Service, backed by years of practical textile experience. Desizing problems? Let Royce solve them for you. Write for additional information and data sheets.

NEOZYME®: a rapid-acting, water-soluble white powder for heat-saving low temperature desizing at 120° to 125°F. Outstanding money value . . . 1 pound equals 8 pounds of liquid enzyme—*cuts your storage space 87½%.*

NEOZYME HT: a concentrated white powder for high speed desizing at high temperatures. Completely water soluble. Needs no salt for activation. Retains potency *longer* than other enzymatic desizers.

NEOZYME L: a standardized, double-strength starch desizer. A fast-acting liquid of proven superior heat stability at 160°F. – better than other liquid commercial enzymes.

NEOZYME L Conc.: a concentrated high-quality starch liquefying enzyme of exceptional heat stability at 160°F. Economical—saves in handling and storage.

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ROYCE CHEMICAL CO.

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Manufacturers of Chemicals for the Textile Industry

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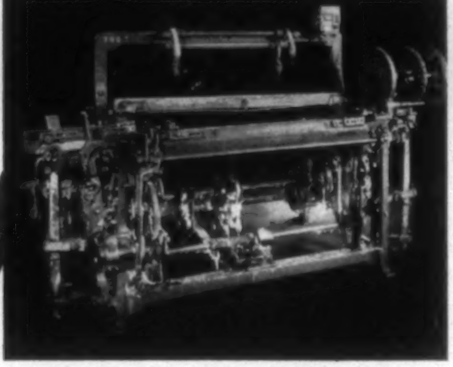
Get the greatest weaving return per dollar with

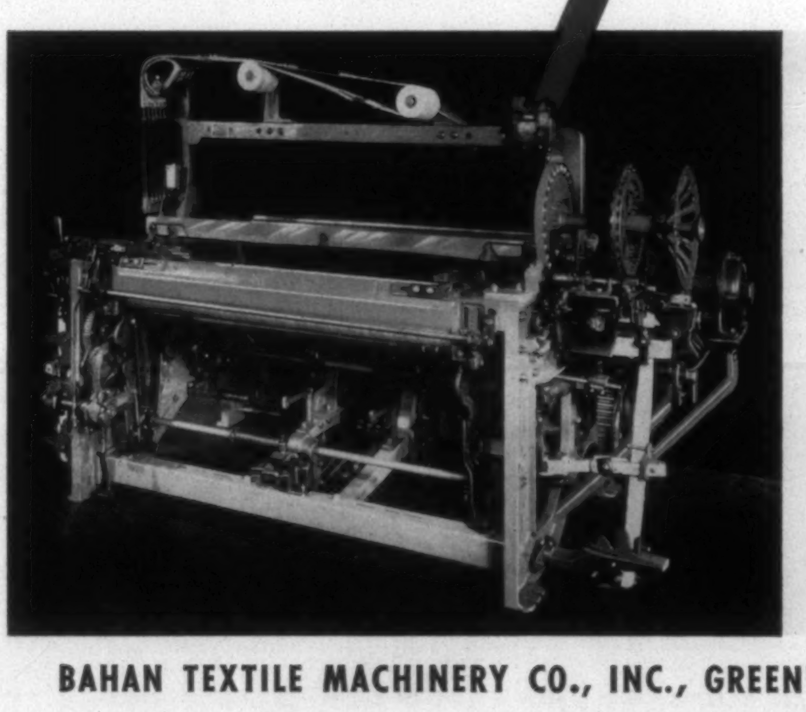
BAHAN RECONSTRUCTED LOOMS

. . . not just repaired
. . . not just refinished
but completely dismantled,
refitted and reconstructed
for economical production!



A rebuilt loom is no better than the performance and service it gives. That's why so many mills continue to call on Bahan whenever loom rebuilding is needed. BAHAN RECONSTRUCTED LOOMS have "proven-out," by actual mill test, to be far superior to the average "rebuilt job." Bahan controls the quality all the way through, from part manufacture to assembled loom. You get increased production with better quality goods and fewer seconds. You get the advantage of Bahan technical "know-how" skillfully applied under rigid Bahan standards. That's why Bahan RECONSTRUCTED LOOMS outperform and outlast the average rebuilt loom... give you a greater weaving return per dollar. Contact us today for detailed information.

BAHAN RECONSTRUCTION gives longer service



1. Loom frames are stripped completely of all moving parts. The frame is then cleaned, inspected and painted.
2. All worn or defective parts are discarded.
3. All reuseable parts are thoroughly cleaned and included with new Bahan parts in reconstructing the loom.
4. Every part is carefully gauged as the loom is assembled.
5. New, improved major assemblies are included in reconstruction, where required or specified.
6. All new electrical equipment, including motor, is installed if required.
7. Each loom is then checked and carefully re-gauged under power for maximum operational efficiency before shipment.

BAHAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CO., INC., GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA